

These days, car salesmen offer you the options list the way waiters offer you the à la Carte.

Leaving you to choose the fixtures and fittings according to your pocket.

A state of affairs which we find lamentable.

Hence, the appointments, generally found on the options lists of other cars, are already present in the Royale. For example, automatic transmission is standard. (You can have manual, if you prefer, at no additional cost.)

Nor is the car required to embrace a variety of humbler engines.

Only one is offered: a 2.8 litre 6-cylinder unit that accelerates the Royale to a top speed of 115 mph*.

Inside, the furnishings are such that even the most critical of travellers will find little to carp at.

The seats are covered in crushed velour with head

Is it vulgar to talk about value in a luxury car?

restraints at the rear as well as the front.

You can even adjust the driver's seat for height, as well as for reach and rake.

Additionally, the steering wheel can be tilted and the steering is powered.

Those interested in the smaller details will find

central locking for the doors, an electronic boot release, a sliding steel sunroof and radio/stereo cassette player.

While outside are double-skinned metallic paint, alloy wheels and a headlamp wash/wipe system.

In fact, the Royale's specification is so complete that the only option offered is air conditioning.

Your Vauxhall dealer will be glad to demonstrate these virtues to you.

And you'll find he hasn't the slightest inhibition about extolling the car's remarkable value.

SALOON £12,711 COUPÉ £10,060 PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS
INCLUDE CAR TAX & VED DELIVERY & NUMBER PLATES EXTRA. *MANUFACTURER'S FIGURES.

VAUXHALL
ROYALE

HOME NEWS

New campaign to win state help for the vaccine-damaged

By Pat Healy
Social Services
Correspondent

A renewed campaign to win state help for vaccine-damaged children is about to be launched, despite the misgivings of the organizers about the adverse effects it could have on vaccination programmes.

Mrs Rosemary Fox, founder and secretary of the Association of Parents of Vaccine-Damaged Children, said yesterday that the campaign had become necessary because the Government had made clear that it would provide no further help.

Figures released by the Department of Health and Social Security last night showed that up to January 11 awards of £10,000 tax free had been agreed for 353 cases, 31 of them on appeal. But Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent South, and campaigner for vaccine-damaged children, pointed out in a letter to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, that 2,500 claims had been made.

Emphasizing that the "wrangling about compensation for vaccine-damaged children" affected the immunization scheme, which should be supported, Mr Ashley called for an urgent review of the scheme.

The source of the anger being expressed by Mrs Fox and her association is a letter from Mr Jenkin stating that any further help for vaccine-damaged children would be made in the context of better help for the disabled generally.

He suggested that those helped under the Vaccine Damage (Payments) Act, 1979, might reach 500, as the cost could rise to £5m.

But Mrs Fox pointed out that Mr Jenkin's predecessor, Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich North, had made clear that the £10,000 payment scheme was intended to give immediate help, without prejudice to future schemes. She said Mr Ennals had confirmed to her that he had intended the Government to do more.

"It is highly irresponsible of any government to say, in effect,

"go ahead and have a campaign" when we know from the previous campaign that it will have some effect on the public's reaction to vaccination", Mrs Fox said.

"This should not become a matter of public dispute, since we have a very clear case and it is not in dispute that the children are a special case."

Mrs Fox appealed to previous supporters, including the British Medical Association, before Christmas in the hope that they would apply pressure on the Government to change its mind. Since that appeal failed, the association will be launching its new campaign on January 26.

The department insisted yesterday that the Government had not departed from policy in carrying out the new Act, and pointed out that Mr Ennals had not committed the last government to further action.

It confirmed that Mr Jenkin had written to Mrs Fox stating that there was no prospect of new legislation to extend the scope of the Act.

In his letter to Mr Jenkin, Mr Ashley said the last government had accepted that to vaccine-damaged children was a special case because they had been severely damaged by a government-sponsored scheme run in the national interest.

He urged Mr Jenkin to introduce "a proper lifetime pension" on similar lines to the industrial injury and war disablement schemes, and the extension of the scheme to all vaccine-damaged children, including those born before 1948.

The Act limits help to people suffering 80 per cent disability and to those born since the start of the National Health Service in July 1948.

The scheme has not been described officially as a compensation scheme, but Mr Ennals did describe it as a method of immediate help which "did not wipe the slate clean". Mr Ennals did make it clear that the Government was awaiting its consideration of the Pearson committee report on compensation for injury before deciding on further action, but the DESS emphasized yesterday that no commitment had been made.

Attacks take Ulster death toll to 2,004

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

A series of attacks in Belfast in the past few days have taken Ulster's death toll to 2,004.

The Provisional IRA now appears to be following a pattern: spectacular, publicity-catching attacks succeeded by periods of relative calm in which lone gunmen and small bombing units maintain the tension.

The attacks on Sunday night and early yesterday morning, which are almost certainly the work of the IRA, demonstrate the tactic: Gunmen tried to kill a man on the Crumlin Road after hijacking his car and ordering him to take them to a drinking club; two shots were fired in the Ballyvaughan area of Belfast; and £80,000 social club at the GEC factory in Larnie was destroyed by fire.

The most astonishing attack, however, was on a reserve constable, Mr Donald Purse, aged 44, 14 minutes before the end of an Irish League football match at the Seaview ground, Belfast. He was shot inside the main gate as 1,000 supporters cheered their team on Saturday.

The brazenness of the attack took the authorities by surprise and left the Official Unionists criticizing government security policy for preventing the organizers of crime from being locked up.

As Mr Purse, a father of three, lay dead the killer was escaping in a stolen car later found abandoned in the Roman Catholic Turf Lodge area. The match was restarted but was abandoned in less than a minute when it was learned that Mr Purse was dead.

The IRA stated yesterday that a man "deported" from Ulster in 1972, who returned in defiance of a promise to stay out, would be killed if he was found to return again. The man has once more left.

It was learnt yesterday that the Northern Ireland Office will issue invitations tomorrow to Ulster's four main political parties to a "second conference" on security, the EEC and the economy. Letters, page 11

Whitehall brief: War Office's interwar plans for dealing with civil disorder disclosed

Troops seen only as reserve to local police force

By Peter Hennessy
and Keith Jeffery
Last Wednesday's BBC 1 television documentary, *War School*, afforded a fascinating glimpse of official training for the Army Staff College, Camberley, for the handling of civil disorder on the United Kingdom mainland.

It was a most commendable burst of energy from the Ministry of Defence for which, no doubt, someone's career will suffer because of the predictable reaction from a handful of left-wing Labour MPs and Scottish nationalists.

The Army's simulated response to a riot in Aberdeen carefully stage managed by subversives is probably the closest the public will get for many years to the military's contemporary contingency plans for such traumas.

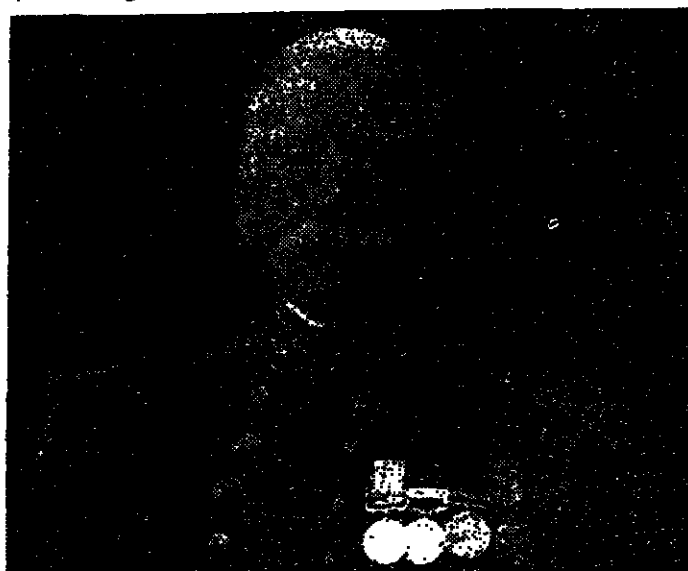
The Ministry of Defence files on "Military aid to the civil power" (strike-breaking) and "Military aid to the civil authorities" (strike-breaking) have high security classifications and a strictly limited circulation.

But previous plans for the inter-war period were set out in a declassified War Office paper. The documents show that the military combined an extreme reluctance to commit the Army to duties of this kind with a detailed plan for such a commitment if it became necessary.

The War Office position was made clear in a letter to the Home Office in July, 1927.

It was said, should not be called out until all the resources of the civil power were exhausted. It was not contemplated "that troops should be employed in lieu of police or on police duties".

If troops were brought on to the streets they "should be held in formed bodies, in reserve to the local police, and there should be a secret of police between them and the public until the military are required to act".



Lord Ruthven: Held London command in general strike.

before military force was used and every party of troops was to be accompanied by a drummer or bugler.

Blank cartridges were not to be used and firing over the heads of a crowd was forbidden, as it "spares the most guilty at the expense of the possibly innocent".

Throughout the 1920s generals and politicians were obsessed by the fear of violent Bolshevik revolution erupting in Britain. After the 1914-18 War plans were prepared to thwart any insurrection. Stores of rifles and machine guns were stockpiled

at Army depots to provide rallying points for "loyal" civilians, skeleton staff lists were compiled and an emergency communications scheme was drafted.

One intriguing file describes the planned "Emergency Home Defence", first prepared in 1921. In the event of "any serious outbreak of seditious violence occurring within the United Kingdom" each Army command was to appoint an intelligence section to collect information from civilian and police sources. It was to do so only by overt means "and was not permitted to employ 'paid secret service agents'".

The plan set great store by patriotic people in the criminal fraternity (whom it described in language worthy of *Johnnie*) and within trade unions themselves.

Due allowance must be made, however, for prejudice and tradition, and the many people, especially in the hereditary criminal classes, who respect and would die for the old flag but would not on any account give information to the police.

Many of these men, especially if ex-soldiers, would give information to the police, and might be permissible under certain circumstances, for them to receive their out-of-pocket and loss of time expenses from Army funds.

Trade unions have a definite, legal, valuable and responsible position in the country. The Army must not make the mistake of approaching the officials of a union or federation of unions as though they were the enemy, or even antagonistic to the national welfare.

When they are directly or indirectly involved in the apparent cases of violence and disorder, it will nearly always be found that their own authority has been usurped by irresponsible communists, anarchists or local hot-heads out for personal advantage or plunder only.

In 1924 the Army's plans were drawn together in a highly secret memorandum entitled "Duties in Aid of the Civil Power". Only 20 copies were made. During the 1926 general strike the scheme was implemented fully only in the London district.

Arrangements were made to defend Whitehall with tanks and a battalion of Coldstream Guards manned barricades blocking the main approaches to the area. The docks were occupied and food convoys escorted to distribution points.

The Army's intelligence section was reinforced by 12 "highly trained" officers from MIS who were, it was reported, "of the greatest assistance during the emergency".

The main lessons drawn by Lord Ruthven, who commanded the troops in London in 1926, were that "except in very exceptional cases, Lewis guns and machine guns should not be taken into the streets".

The bayonet men and are unsuitable for strike work in this country. "Commanding officers are unanimous in stating that the general strike was the best training for the young officers had obtained since the [1914-18] war, at Aldershot or elsewhere". Even Camberley, it seems, could not beat the real thing.

Poulson memoirs plan to help creditors

From Our Correspondent
Wakefield

Mr John Poulson, whose revelations at his public examination have shocked the public and given rise to a new wave of public servants' shaming Whitehall, is to write his memoirs.

He stated that in Wakefield County Court yesterday when he successfully applied for his discharge from bankruptcy, it was stated that he would receive £30,000 in advances.

His liabilities totalled £900,000 and the trustee has recovered £311,000. Most creditors have received an interim dividend of 10 per cent.

Mr Poulson, aged 69, of Canton, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, who built up the largest private architectural practice in Europe, employing 750 people, filed his petition in 1972, two years after he was charged with conspiracy to defraud the Inland Revenue.

Brian Buckley, the company's tax manager, and Edward Swaynald, an accountant, appeared on individual summonses alleging false accounting.

Mrs Mills said that one of the subcontractors used by William Press in Scotland was James McGowan, who had set up a company with a registered office in London, Northern Ireland. He received about £8,000 a week for the men he provided, but with the introduction of the new legislation he told William Press executives that he was willing to continue only on a temporary basis, because he could not get a tax exemption certificate.

Mrs Mills said that at a meeting with William Press executives on the eve of the introduction of the new legislation Mr McGowan suggested that a company being set up in the Isle of Man by a Mr J. Murphy could provide labour on the same basis as his own company. The hearing continues today.

squad. Mr Pykett told the court during the examination, that Mr Poulson gave payments and gifts to people to obtain contracts from local authorities and other organizations.

Mr Simon Mortimer, counsel for Mr Poulson, said he had been bankrupt for eight years, and in two years he would get an automatic discharge under an amnesty provision. But he was anxious for an earlier discharge so that he could contribute to the family income and also because he had the means to make an extremely attractive offer to his creditors.

"He is prepared to make available to the trustee half of the money he receives from publishers in respect of his autobiography", he said.

Mr Mortimer said that Mr Poulson was buying his discharge two years early and paying quite a substantial price. A contract had been drawn up for him to write a 120,000-word autobiography to be delivered within a year. He would receive £30,000 in advances.

Richard Merwin, granting the discharge which is suspended for 28 days, said that as Mr Poulson was no longer able to practice as an architect and was not going into business again it was most unlikely that the same sort of thing would happen in the future.

"I accept and broken man, and you have undergone your punishment", he said.

Caution against escapist drift into university

By A Staff Reporter

Sixth-formers are urged not to go on to full-time higher education as "a refuge from the reality of having to earn a living" in a booklet published yesterday by the Department of Education and Science.

It asks would-be students to consider whether they really want to go on to a university or polytechnic, or whether they are simply drifting away from the reality of the expectations of parents and friends.

Sixth-formers should not commit themselves to any kind of full-time higher education if they are not interested in any of the numerous courses available, the booklet says. But nor should they be deterred by other people's "prejudices".

The author, Mr David Dixon, a student master at the John Lyon School, Harrow, has a special word of caution for girls.

"Girls are still subjected to prejudices about courses which are labelled as 'man's work'", he writes. "This is almost always unjustified and women are now working in all sorts of former male preserves."

Above all, sixth-formers are reminded that it is never too late to return to higher or further education.

Higher Education—Finding your way (Department of Education and Science, Room 2-11 Elizabeth House, York Road, London, SE1; free to careers teachers.

Immigrant pupils born in Britain do well

By Frances Gibb

School pupils who are second generation immigrants on the whole do as well as and sometimes better than indigenous children from similar home backgrounds, a survey published yesterday says.

The survey, by the National Children's Bureau, shows that second generation immigrant children (those born in Britain to foreign parents) do better in reading and mathematics than first generation immigrant children (those born abroad to foreign parents) but also in many cases better than indigenous children.

The survey was particularly striking for second generation Asian children, who were the highest scorers of all, the survey says.

The same difference of attainment was found in first and second generation immigrant children of West Indians was shown by the survey, but overall their average attainment was lower than any other immigrant group.

The authors of the survey, based on children aged 16 throughout Britain, urge that help for immigrant children should be temporary and related to their needs at the time.

Children of Immigrants: school performance, by Juliet Essex and Mayer Ghodsi, *Immigrant Issue of New Community*, Commission for Racial Equality, 10-12 Allington Street, London, SW11.

Doctors will be helped to return to practice

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Doctors and nurses who moved into management in the 1974 reorganization of the National Health Service would be helped and encouraged to return to clinical practice, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday.

"I want to see more doctors practising medicine, more dentists doing dentistry and more nurses engaged in direct patient care", he told the first important conference of administrators, doctors, nurses and other NHS workers held in Portland Place, London, to consider government proposals on the future structure of the service.

Mr Jenkin, who said he wished to avoid the turbulence caused by the 1974 reorganization, when many senior staff had to reapply for their jobs, had a mixed reception.

The Government, he said, was well aware that any large organization could be destroyed by changes, making it less greater than the gain. It had been criticized because the consultative document had not spelled out in detail how staff would be affected. That would be done as soon as possible.

However agreed rules for the transfer of staff would be applied, it was important to do everything possible to retain the services of those best

qualified to see the NHS through the difficult years ahead.

It would be a tragedy if all those people with talent and experience who were nearest to the point of patient care felt that their interests were being sacrificed by leaving the service, he said.

Mr Jenkin disclosed that in the long-term reorganization of regional health authorities one possibility was that their membership might consist wholly, or almost wholly, of representatives of district health authorities.

Miss Catherine Hall, general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing, said that the consultative document appeared to take account of the needs of the service, but that it was a superficial approach to what were more tremendous changes in a service only recently reorganized.

Time given for comment was short and legislation had already been introduced, which could give an impression that the Government was making up its mind.

All agreed with the title of the document, *Patients First*, but staff should be seen as close runners-up.

Mr Kenneth Byles, administrator for the West Midlands RHA, criticized the proposals as a simplistic conception of the hospital sector, with the matron and hospital secretary working harmoniously with the medical staff. That had not been his experience.

In brief

Views invited on Finniston report

The Department of Education and Science has invited more than fifty educational organizations to comment on the Finniston committee on the engineering profession.

The department says it would also welcome comments by April 1 from anyone else with an interest in the educational recommendations in the report.

Actor denies killing wife

The German actor, Gunar Moller, aged 51, who played the Dutch bargee in the BBC television series, *Secret Army*, took the stand yesterday in the Central Criminal Court. He was charged with the murder of his wife, Bridget, an actress, when he appeared yesterday at the Central Criminal Court. His trial was fixed for a later date and he was further remanded in custody.

Moller, aged 45, was found dead at the couple's home in Holly Hill, Hampstead, London, last September. She had head injuries.

£4 dog licence for Ulster

A £4-a-year dog licence and dog warden are to be introduced in Northern Ireland, probably later in 1981, in an attempt to cut down attacks on people and livestock by packs of strays. The present dog licence is 30p.

The new measures were announced yesterday by Mr Giles Shaw, the minister responsible for agriculture.

Army plane crew killed

The two-man crew of a Beaver military light aircraft were killed yesterday when it came down in flames at the intersection of the A3 and A30 near Basingstoke, Hampshire.

The Army Air Corps was on a training flight from Middle Wallop. A board of inquiry has been set up.

Dance project for schools

Three schools are to take part this term in a pilot Arts Council project, with financial support from Marks and Spencer and local authorities, to encourage an interest in dance among children.

The scheme will involve professional dancers. The schools are in Hampshire, Manchester and Leeds and the courses last five weeks.

Ladbroke's appeal

Ladbroke's appeal against the refusal of Knightsbridge Crown Court last month to renew gaming licences for the Ladbroke Club, the Hertford Club and the Park Lane Casino, all in London, is to be heard in the High Court on February 27.

£5,000 penny found

A silver penny issued during the reign of the Anglo-Saxon king Offa has been found on a building site in Peterborough by a treasure hunter. Its value has been put at £5,000.

£15,000 haul

Raiders wearing stocking masks escaped with £15,000 from a post office in Victoria Road, Romford, Essex, yesterday. The postmaster was threatened with an iron bar and tied up.

Boy accidentally shot

A boy aged six died yesterday after being accidentally shot while he and his brother were playing at their home near Sevenoaks, Kent.

Books destroyed

Thousands of books were destroyed when fire swept through a public library in West Street, Farnham, Surrey, yesterday.

Construction company set up sham firms to avoid tax, Crown says

William Press, the engineering and construction company, used a succession of labour-only contracting companies to dodge tax liabilities of up to £2m, Mr Jeremy Conner, the magistrate, was told at a special sitting at Caxton Hall, London, yesterday.

Mrs Barbara Mills, for the prosecution, said the company set up a series of sham companies to pay its own work force without deduction of tax. One company would disappear, having paid no tax, and another would suddenly emerge.

The scheme was devised in an attempt to get round legislation which had been introduced to defeat the lump sum system of paying building workers, she added.

Reporting restrictions were lifted at an earlier hearing.

Mrs Mills said that William Press used the legislation introduced in 1972 to pay sham companies, with no workforce, the gross amount to the company, which could pass the money on to the William Press workforce. The person operating the company got a cut of 10 per cent or thereabouts for providing that service. The company disappeared and no tax was ever paid.

Mrs Mills said the company thereby managed to stay competitive by keeping costs down. It also had a contented work-

force, paid gross, "and the only loser was the Inland Revenue."

"In addition, William Press put payments for weekend work and overtime to its employees on PAYE through these companies, so although they were paid net for their basic week, their other money was gross", she said. "This kept their PAYE employees happy as well."

Mrs Mills added: "The company auditors, Tansley Witt, were well aware of the fraud but took no steps to draw this to the attention of the board of directors, the shareholders or the Inland Revenue."

From 1975 to March, 1978, when the Inland Revenue carried out what she described as a "sweeping raid" on William Press, "nothing was done to reveal the alleged fraud."

"The extent of the fraud is bound to be a figure open to argument, but both the company and Tansley Witt estimated it in the 1977 accounts as not exceeding £2m", she said.

Mr Michael Neilgan, for the company and some of the executives, said the company did not accept that any liabilities arose out of any payments referred to.

Even if the allegations could be sustained, the loss was calculated by an independent chartered accountant, on the

least favourable basis to the company, as being about £378,000, spread over the total number of years concerned.

Eleven executives, including Raymond Daniels, managing director, and Alan Graves, financial director, and the company itself, are charged with conspiracy to defraud the Inland Revenue.

Brian Buckley, the company's tax manager, and Edward Swaynald, an accountant, appeared on individual summonses alleging false accounting.

Mrs Mills said that one of the subcontractors used by William Press in Scotland was James McGowan, who had set up a company with a registered office in London, Northern Ireland. He received about £8,000 a week for the men he provided, but with the introduction of the new legislation he told William Press executives that he was willing to continue only on a temporary basis, because he could not get a tax exemption certificate.

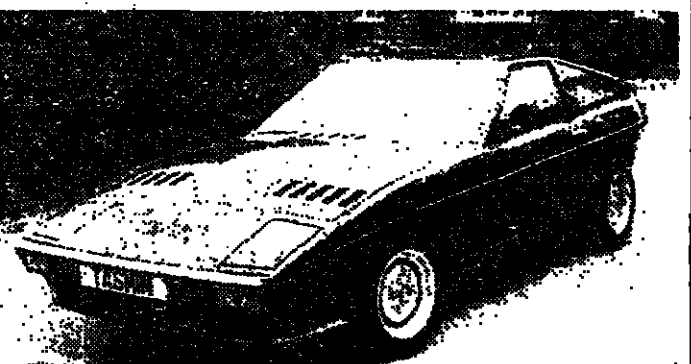
Mrs Mills said that at a meeting with William Press executives on the eve of the introduction of the new legislation Mr McGowan suggested that a company being set up in the Isle of Man by a Mr J. Murphy could provide labour on the same basis as his own company. The hearing continues today.

Pig movements restricted in seven count ies

The movement of pigs was restricted in seven counties by the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday to try to halt the spread of swine vesicular disease, which could have a devastating economic effect on pig farmers.

The ministry also warned farmers to take stringent precautions against the disease, including cleaning pig transporters and heat-treating swill. The ministry believes that swill heat-treatment has allowed the virus to reappear after an expensive programme eradicated it for nearly two years.

The restrictions involve parts of Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Merseyside, Derbyshire and North and West Yorkshire.



Speedy two-seater: The Blackpool-based specialist car company, TVR, today launches a new high performance two-seater, the Tasmir. (Our Motoring Correspondent writes). Powered by a Ford V6 cylinder, fuel-injected 2.8 litre engine, it accelerates from 0 to 60 m.p.h. in 7.5 seconds and reaches a top speed of 133 m.p.h. The glass fibre body has two side doors and a tailgate and retractable headlights. Costing £12,800 and replacing all existing TVR models, the Tasmir is to make its debut at the Brussels Motor Show and will be in dealers' showrooms by the end of the month. Production will be about ten a week.

Rising population will mean starvation, Duke says

The world population explosion will mean poverty, disease and starvation, the Duke of Edinburgh said yesterday.

"We are in the epicentre of the explosion right now", he told the *Science Digest* magazine in an interview.

"Future generations of man are going to pay the price in poverty, disease and starvation, while the future for generations of wild animals and plants is that there will not be any."

The Duke also said: "If we do not save threatened species such as whales now it will be too late by the time today's young have grown up."

Man had learnt more in the past fifty years than in the

previous 5,000. But human nature had remained virtually unchanged.

"If you give children dangerous toys to play with, or invent destructive games for them to play, the chances are that they will hurt each other."

He said the future of nuclear power would be decided more by people's emotions than by facts.

"It would be possible to draw up a balance sheet showing the advantages of a reliable source of non-polluting energy against the disadvantages of a declining supply of a conventional source of energy or waste disposal problems. But that would not change people's emotional attitudes."

Strikers to sue Nalco over withheld pay

By Our Social Services
Correspondent

Three social workers are planning to sue their union in the High Court because they withheld strike pay wrongly when they refused to obey picketing instructions.

All three went on strike when the Tower Hamlets branch of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalco) in London called social workers out in support of the campaign for local bargaining rights.

Miss Mary Mulhony, Mr Jeffrey Davis and Mr John Beasley, who claim they are owed £1,500, £1,200 and £155 respectively, have raised "several hundred pounds" towards their legal costs through an appeal fund. But

they are waiting for decisions on their applications for legal aid before issuing a writ.

Mr Beasley, Nalco shop steward and senior social worker at Tower Hamlets, said yesterday that their case rested on the fact that they were strike committee, that strike pay would not be paid to members who did not take part in picketing. That decision had later been reversed by the beginning of the strike, which lasted for nine and a half months.

Mr Beasley said he had challenged the ruling as unconstitutional. He had stopped picketing before the ruling was made because of "verbal pressure" on the picket line, which he attributed to his public criticism of the strike. He and Miss Mulhony had voted against the strike, he said, but had

come out on strike and picketed voluntarily.

Mr Davis had missed two picketing sessions in one month and because of the financial penalties imposed decided not to picket again. Miss Mulhony had had her own opinion, but refused on professional grounds to picket elsewhere.

Mr Beasley said the three had raised a local appeal because they did not feel they would get a fair hearing. After they consulted a solicitor, Nalco set up a national appeal, which had found against them.

PARLIAMENT, January 14, 1980.

Sir Keith Joseph says steel strike will further reduce demand and put even more jobs at risk

House of Commons

The British Steel Corporation was losing money at the rate of £1,500 a year for every worker it employed, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said in a statement. This meant that other workers, often lower paid, were having to provide from taxes more than £1,500 a year of the average earnings of each worker at BSC.

Sir Keith Joseph said: First, let me say about our objectives for BSC since I believe that they are common to both sides of the House and common also to both management and trade unions. I quote the statement of the Joint Committee on the Steel Industry, set up in 1976, agreed between the British Steel Corporation and the TUC steel committee. Both the BSC and the unions agreed that the steel industry should be a profitable, high-productivity industry comparable with its major European competitors.

Two things are needed for this. First, capital investment in new equipment, and, secondly, the proper use of that equipment. The cost of over £2,250m in the last five years. In 1979-80 the taxpayer is to provide £700m for steel. In 1980-81 we shall be providing £800m. This is a substantial increase in the taxpayer's money to BSC. BSC is entering the 1980s with equipment which is modern and potentially efficient as any steel industry in the western world.

But efficiency has still to be achieved. The joint statement of January 1976, by BSC and unions, "Changes will have to be made now" (that was in 1976) "to achieve the levels of productivity". And the unions acknowledged, in that agreement, that the steel industry was not doing as well as it should be doing.

But during the last four years, the gap between our productivity and that of our European competitors has not narrowed. We have grown wider. We emphasize productivity as did the last Government. The joint statement of January 1976, by BSC and unions, "Changes will have to be made now" (that was in 1976) "to achieve the levels of productivity". And the unions acknowledged, in that agreement, that the steel industry was not doing as well as it should be doing.

There is not one word about the responsibility of this Government for the present position in the industry because the industry is not working together with the industry.

There is only an attempt, and a bad attempt at that, by the Secretary of State to try to pretend he is following the policy of the Labour Government. It is a totally different policy, one of rigid ultimatums and not working together with the industry.

In the light of that what assessment has been made of the effects on the steel industry of the policy of the Government? The whole of this statement is a reiteration of the case made by the BSC.

Sir Keith nowhere shows that he is the least bit aware of the views of the unions concerned, that productivity has risen 16 per cent in British Steel since 1975, and he nowhere shows that the industry has foreign subsidized coling coal upon the production of steel and nowhere aware of the fact that this dispute could, if it is not settled, bring the whole of British industry to a standstill.

In the light of that, how many discussions has Sir Keith had with Sir Charles Villiers and the unions concerned since January 22? Is he really prepared simply to wait until the whole of the steel industry, the local communities affected by that economy are brought to their knees?

Sir Keith Joseph—I suspect that his phrase "come in to settle" is really a suggestion that the Government should find more money to pay the steel workers. It is a suggestion that the Government should find more money to pay the steel workers.

The whole of my statement was an attempt to say that both the previous Government and this one believed it was not in the interests of the steel industry, its workers or the country to defer yet again the pressure upon the industry to raise its productivity and become competitive.

Sir Keith said the strike was all mine for insisting that the industry should break even this year. The result of it is that the industry is even less competitive than it was, with even more cuts still to be carried out to earn its own keep and pay its workers anything like what steel workers with higher productivity are earning in Europe today.

The effects of a long-term strike will be intensely serious for the steel industry, those who work in it and the country. I am thoroughly aware of the views of the unions, with the very many sympathies with steel workers and anxieties of steel workers faced with a contracting world. The industry is being demanded to be made worse by the demand for closures during the last Government.

competitive large-scale steel production.

That is the policy against which we need to consider the present dispute, to which I now turn. As the House will know, the last round of negotiations between the BSC and the trade unions, co-ordinating committee, representing all the unions concerned, took place on January 7. The unions claimed a 5 per cent increase of 8 per cent with no strings. They also claimed a further 5 per cent as a reward for the steel industry's performance. The BSC, on the other hand, offered a 5 per cent increase of 8 per cent with no strings. They also claimed a further 5 per cent as a reward for the steel industry's performance.

So other workers, often lower paid, are having to provide from taxes more than £1,500 a year of the average earnings of each worker at BSC. The BSC, on the other hand, offered a 5 per cent increase of 8 per cent with no strings. They also claimed a further 5 per cent as a reward for the steel industry's performance.

But during the last four years, the gap between our productivity and that of our European competitors has not narrowed. We have grown wider. We emphasize productivity as did the last Government. The joint statement of January 1976, by BSC and unions, "Changes will have to be made now" (that was in 1976) "to achieve the levels of productivity". And the unions acknowledged, in that agreement, that the steel industry was not doing as well as it should be doing.

There is not one word about the responsibility of this Government for the present position in the industry because the industry is not working together with the industry.

There is only an attempt, and a bad attempt at that, by the Secretary of State to try to pretend he is following the policy of the Labour Government. It is a totally different policy, one of rigid ultimatums and not working together with the industry.

In the light of that what assessment has been made of the effects on the steel industry of the policy of the Government? The whole of this statement is a reiteration of the case made by the BSC.

Sir Keith nowhere shows that he is the least bit aware of the views of the unions concerned, that productivity has risen 16 per cent in British Steel since 1975, and he nowhere shows that the industry has foreign subsidized coling coal upon the production of steel and nowhere aware of the fact that this dispute could, if it is not settled, bring the whole of British industry to a standstill.

In the light of that, how many discussions has Sir Keith had with Sir Charles Villiers and the unions concerned since January 22? Is he really prepared simply to wait until the whole of the steel industry, the local communities affected by that economy are brought to their knees?

Sir Keith Joseph—I suspect that his phrase "come in to settle" is really a suggestion that the Government should find more money to pay the steel workers. It is a suggestion that the Government should find more money to pay the steel workers.

The whole of my statement was an attempt to say that both the previous Government and this one believed it was not in the interests of the steel industry, its workers or the country to defer yet again the pressure upon the industry to raise its productivity and become competitive.

Sir Keith said the strike was all mine for insisting that the industry should break even this year. The result of it is that the industry is even less competitive than it was, with even more cuts still to be carried out to earn its own keep and pay its workers anything like what steel workers with higher productivity are earning in Europe today.

The effects of a long-term strike will be intensely serious for the steel industry, those who work in it and the country. I am thoroughly aware of the views of the unions, with the very many sympathies with steel workers and anxieties of steel workers faced with a contracting world. The industry is being demanded to be made worse by the demand for closures during the last Government.

House must decide on facilities for MEPs

Mr Norman St John Stevas, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

Mr Norman St John Stevas, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House (Chelmsford, Essex), said he was waiting for the views of the Services Committee before doing anything more about providing facilities at Westminster for Euro-MEPs.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab) had asked what representations had been received regarding the use of facilities at Westminster for Euro-MEPs. The House by Members of the European Assembly.

Mr St John Stevas—Representations have been received from the use of facilities at Westminster for Euro-MEPs. The House by Members of the European Assembly.

Mr Winnick—There is no justification either on constitutional or accommodation grounds for European Assembly Members using the facilities of a reasonable and limited nature should be extended to Euro-MEPs. I am trying to reach a decision on the matter which will reflect both points of view. It is not easy.

Mr St John Stevas—That is a matter for the Services Committee and the Speaker as well as myself. I agree that it is better to have the facilities at Westminster for Euro-MEPs. The House by Members of the European Assembly.

Mr Foot—This concerns MEPs of all parties. The House by Members of the European Assembly.

Mr St John Stevas—The matter is before the Services Committee. The House by Members of the European Assembly.

Mr St John Stevas—The matter is before the Services Committee. The House by Members of the European Assembly.

Mr St John Stevas—The matter is before the Services Committee. The House by Members of the European Assembly.

Mr St John Stevas—The matter is before the Services Committee. The House by Members of the European Assembly.

Mr St John Stevas—The matter is before the Services Committee. The House by Members of the European Assembly.

Mr St John Stevas—The matter is before the Services Committee. The House by Members of the European Assembly.

Mr St John Stevas—The matter is before the Services Committee. The House by Members of the European Assembly.

Mr St John Stevas—The matter is before the Services Committee. The House by Members of the European Assembly.

Afghanistan shows that non-alignment is no protection against Russian appetites

Whether the Olympic Games should be held in Moscow following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan should be considered, though this was a matter for sports authorities and athletes, Mr David Winnick, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during questions after he had made a statement on Afghanistan.

He said that the Government looked forward to considering with the possibility of underwriting any extra cost involved in moving the games to another site.

Mr Winnick said in his statement that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was an unprovoked act of aggression against an independent country, represented a serious and dangerous development in the history of post-war Russian expansion.

The Soviet Union acted, he said, to establish a military hold on the Soviet Union, in violation of the international principles which the Soviet Union constantly calls on others to observe. The Soviet Union justified its act by alleging prior foreign intervention. Yet the intervention has been the Soviet invasion.

In our view it is essential that we and our allies should draw the right conclusion. The Russians have shown, more vividly than ever before, that they are determined to gain positions of power in developing countries, they are willing to put at risk their relations with the West.

Non-alignment is no protection against their appetites. We can expect further Soviet interventions elsewhere unless the international community shows clearly that acts of this kind cannot be undertaken with impunity.

With these considerations in mind we are developing our own response. First, we fully supported the action taken in the United Nations Security Council. The Security Council has taken a strong and clear stand against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Secondly, we have launched an unprecedented foreign aid programme. The aid programme is designed to help the Afghan people to cope with the consequences of the Soviet invasion.

Thirdly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

Fourthly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

Fifthly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

Sixthly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

Seventhly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

Eighthly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

Ninthly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

announced by the President of the United States. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

The Government have been reconsidering all aspects of British-Soviet relations. On December 31, the United States President at a meeting in London attended also by the United Kingdom, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy to discuss what steps might be taken. Discussion has since continued in Brussels among the members of the North Atlantic Alliance.

Measures which might be undertaken by individual Western countries include curbs on arms exports, high-level and ministerial meetings and other important contacts with the Soviet Union. Suitable measures in the economic field are also being considered.

It is highly desirable that measures in the economic field should be concerted, especially in the economic field, where solidarity with our Community partners will be particularly important.

These matters will be discussed tomorrow at a meeting of ministers of the European Community in Brussels, which the Lord Privy Seal will attend and also at a meeting, also tomorrow, of the North Atlantic Council, which will be attended by some of our member countries will attend.

We saw an urgent need to consult and express support for our Community partners. The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary is visiting Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Pakistan and India. He is discussing the current situation with their leaders, seeing the problems of the region at first hand, and reassuring our friends and consulting them about the right response. He is due in Islamabad this evening and will be going on to New Delhi tomorrow.

In our judgment this is not a time for either panic or weakness. The Government have launched an unprecedented foreign aid programme. The aid programme is designed to help the Afghan people to cope with the consequences of the Soviet invasion.

Secondly, we have launched an unprecedented foreign aid programme. The aid programme is designed to help the Afghan people to cope with the consequences of the Soviet invasion.

Thirdly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

Fourthly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

Fifthly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

Sixthly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

Seventhly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

Eighthly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

Ninthly, we are considering the necessary firm and calculated response to the Soviet Union. The Government welcome the measures announced by the President of the United States.

that it is unthinkable that the Olympic Games should take place in Moscow? Mr Hurd—This is not a matter for governments but for the sporting authorities and the athletes themselves. It is a matter, nevertheless, which we believe should be considered in the context of what has happened. I am sure this is a matter which will come up at our meeting tomorrow.

Mr James Wellbeloved (Bedford, Erith and Crayford, Lab)—The House will be seen to be the Russian people and the Soviet Government as condoning their naked aggression against Afghanistan. When Mr Hurd says that it is a matter, nevertheless, which we believe should be considered in the context of what has happened, I am sure this is a matter which will come up at our meeting tomorrow.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

that it is unthinkable that the Olympic Games should take place in Moscow? Mr Hurd—This is not a matter for governments but for the sporting authorities and the athletes themselves. It is a matter, nevertheless, which we believe should be considered in the context of what has happened. I am sure this is a matter which will come up at our meeting tomorrow.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Mr Hurd—I agree on the need to concert economic measures. It is not much use Britain taking unilateral action if this simply transfers business from British firms to competitors. Lord Carrington was going to India.

Bill will remove 'unreasonable restraints' on Scottish tenants

Despite the expenditure of much money, energy and concern on housing in Scotland, the wrong has been done to tenants, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland (Ayr, Lab), said in moving the second reading of the Housing (Scotland) Bill.

Mr Younger said the Bill would remove "unreasonable restraints" on tenants' rights to buy their homes. The Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

posals, sales to tenants who had spent at least three years in public housing would take place. The Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

cell house at a frozen price for two years was outrageous. Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Mr Younger said the Bill would also give tenants the right to a housing authority mortgage if they were unable to obtain one from the private sector.

Call for fuel rebate scheme to offset higher prices

There was an overwhelming case for an energy rebate scheme, Dr David Owen, chief Opposition spokesman on energy, said during questions to the Secretary of State for Energy on gas prices.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab) said that the Government should make a further statement on the likely level of gas prices.

Mr Winnick said he would be making a statement in the near future on the likely level of gas prices.

Mr Winnick said he would be making a statement in the near future on the likely level of gas prices.

Mr Winnick said he would be making a statement in the near future on the likely level of gas prices.

Mr Winnick said he would be making a statement in the near future on the likely level of gas prices.

Mr Winnick said he would be making a statement in the near future on the likely level of gas prices.

Mr Winnick said he would be making a statement in the near future on the likely level of gas prices.

domestic gas prices will have to go up considerably. Our policy is designed to concentrate help where it is needed. Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, Lab)—With the hundreds of millions of pounds of subsidies which will come to British Gas, some should go back to all the energy industries for their investment programme.

There is no way we can continue to have domestic gas prices subject to Opec decision without some generous system of helping those people most at risk with the very high energy cost.

Fuel is one of the largest elements in the household budget. We have rent and rate rebate schemes. There is surely an overwhelming case for an energy rebate scheme.

Mr Hurd—The Consumer Council rightly thought this should be a matter of social and not energy policy, and I recognize this point. Our Government has been asked to take account of the hardship because of the high cost of energy. The Price Commission six months ago said that domestic gas was under-priced by 30 to 35 per cent. It is still some of the cheapest domestic gas in continental Europe.

Read the most controversial article of the moment

The January issue of History Today contains a fascinating and controversial article by Dr Jacob Boas, entitled 'A Nazi Travels to Palestine', which examines the reasons for and effect of Nazi support for the Zionist cause during the early thirties.

History Today provides a fascinating historical insight into varied aspects of the contemporary world. The historical justification for apartheid is also examined this month in 'South Africa, the myth of the empty land'. Other articles deal with the Madoc Myth; Crime in Britain 1600-1800; and the value of historical novels.

History Today is edited by Michael Crowder. Only 60p from your newsagent every month.

More fascinating than fiction

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
Today at 2.30: Housing Bill, second reading. Petroleum Revenue Tax Bill, remaining stages.

House of Lords
Today at 2.30: Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill, second reading.

GENERATORS

Over 400 sets in stock.
1 KW-1000 KW
Buy direct from the manufacturer.
Short notice delivery. See us today.
CLARKE GROUP
Lower Clapton Rd, London E5 8QR
01-985 5231 Telex 897764

£4m sought from EEC to assist British steel industry

European Parliament Strasbourg

The EEC Commission had not yet been informed of the details of steel plant closures in the United Kingdom, Mr Henrik Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission, said during questions to the Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr Vredeling said that the Commission had not yet been informed of the details of steel plant closures in the United Kingdom. The Commission had not yet been informed of the details of steel plant closures in the United Kingdom.

close a section of the Shotton steelworks putting 6,500 steelworkers out of work. The Commission to take steps to mitigate the disastrous effects of this closure, in particular by making aid available for retraining and the future development of the steel industry.

Mr Vredeling said that the Commission had not yet been

HOME NEWS

Chartered surveyors offer free advice to citizens' bureaux

By Robin Young

Chartered surveyors are to offer their professional advice free through Citizens' Advice Bureaux. The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors yesterday announced a national voluntary service based on local schemes that some of its members have run for some years.

Several hundred qualified surveyors have offered to help to deal with questions concerning building work, repairs and alterations, rent appeals, landlord and tenant disputes, rates, compulsory purchase, and compensation.

Local advice bureaux will be able to refer house owners and tenants to the service for free advice when they feel it would be appropriate.

The free service will not extend to finding accommodation, carrying out structural surveys for potential buyers or preparing valuations for those buying or selling houses.

About 200 of the 900 Citizens' Advice Bureaux already have formal contacts with the scheme, but the institution says that it should be possible to find a surveyor to give free advice wherever one is needed.

Mr Alan Gillett, chairman of the steering group which estab-

lished the scheme, said that it was intended principally to help those who ordinarily could not afford to consult a surveyor.

Cases in which the voluntary service has been involved already include that of an old lady in Kentish Town, London, who had no electricity for 30 years because a previous landlord had cut it off and she did not realize that she had any right to have it reconnected.

In Barnet, a surveyor making a free visit to inspect a faulty kitchen floor noticed that the builder had made a new kitchen window without any supporting lintel.

In Brighton, the service helped an elderly householder to obtain a small claims court judgment against a builder who had blocked her gutters with bitumen in an unsuccessful attempt to stop the roof from leaking.

The bill for the work in that case was £55 and it would not have been economic to call in a surveyor on a fee-paying basis, even if the householder had been able to afford it, because the fee would probably have been at least £50.

The National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux already has voluntary service arrangements with solicitors and accountants.

Five MPs missing from register of interests

By George Clark

Four MPs have joined Mr Enoch Powell, Official Unionist MP for Down, South, in not submitting a return to the House of Commons register of MPs' interests.

That was reported to the Commons yesterday by the Select Committee on Members' Interests, but they did not name the MPs.

An inspection of the new register, available for viewing by the public between 11 am and 5 pm at the Commons, showed that the MPs who have not declared are: Mr Powell; Mr Kenneth Lewis, Conservative, Rutland and Stamford; Sir John Langford-Holt, Conservative, Shrewsbury, and chairman of the new Commons Select Committee on Defence; the Rev Ian Paisley, Democratic Unionist, Antrim, North; and Alexander Lyon, Labour, York.

The absence of five declarations must raise the question whether the register can be published again.

Mr Johnson-Smith, chairman of the select committee, commented: "I think the House ought to consider this matter afresh and decide if it wants the register to be voluntary or, if not, what steps it intends to take to enforce its resolution setting out the register."

Sir John Langford-Holt said his interests were less now than when he declared them in the last Parliament, and he was willing to let anyone see the declaration he would have put in.

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

Mr Alex Lyon said: "I believe MPs are entitled to their privacy."

WEST EUROPE

Gratuitous insults from M Marchais help his former allies to stick together

French Socialists draft programme for the eighties

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Jan 14

The French Socialists are certainly not lacking in assurance or ambition. At a "national convention" (something just short of a congress in the hierarchy of Socialist gatherings) this weekend at Alfortville, near Paris, they adopted a "Socialist project", which claims to lay down the party line for the next 10 years.

It is the "Socialism of the 80s", in the words of M Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the leader of the left-wing Ceres group in the party, who drafted the original of the subsequently much amended and rewritten 12-page document.

Afghanistan was not on the agenda as such, but the complete endorsement by M Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, of the Soviet line on intervention, in an interview on French television broadcast from Moscow on Friday,

shocked millions of Frenchmen by its brutal cynicism. His gratuitous insults against the French Socialists were a kind of epitaph of the Union of the Left.

The followers of all the Socialist Party's different trends were unanimous in condemning both the Soviet attitude and the French Communists' subservience to it.

It makes the task of M François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, that much more difficult in trying to stick to the Union of the Left—with the Communist leaders, but against them, and with the support, he hopes, of the Communist rank and file, until the leaders are forced by pressure from below to mend their ways.

It strengthens the position of the minority in the Socialist Party, which has been insisting for some time on a more autonomous Socialist line. But M Mitterrand refused to counter-act this minority's demand for

updating this "Socialist project" to bring it more in tune with these bitter realities.

The document bears the mark of all the different trends and "sensitivities" of opinion—divisions, an outsider would say—traditional to the French Socialist movement.

These were exacerbated in the past two years by sharp differences on the economic crisis and its solution; on continued support for a Union of the Left, which the Communists do not want, and are doing their best to wreck; and on international affairs, especially East-West relations, which the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has brutally projected to the forefront of Socialist preoccupations.

Additional to these differences of policy or ideology are the personal rivalries within the party, in the light of the coming presidential election campaign in 1981.

Unlike the last three pres-

dential campaigns, when M Mitterrand was the unchallenged candidate of his party, there is another contender for the candidacy this time, M Michel Rocard, the deputy of Conflans, near Paris. He was excluded from the party executive as the Mani congress last April, together with M Pierre Mauroy, the deputy and Mayor of Lille, and leader of one of the party's most powerful federations.

The secret hope of M Mitterrand and his supporters of the party majority was that the national convention, and the discussion of several aspects of policy on which M Rocard is known to disagree, would force him to abandon the prudent silence which has served his image so well in recent months, as proved by opinion polls, and compel him to take a stand openly, on several controversial issues on which he is known to disagree both with M Mitterrand, and with the Socialist project.

The designation of the Socialist candidate for the presidential election was not on the agenda of the convention, but it was at the back of everybody's mind. M Rocard, however, took care not to be driven into a corner. He endorsed the project as it was finally approved by the party executive last October, however great his reservations.

He is conscious of the necessity, if he is to have any chance of obtaining his party's nomination, of gaining the support of the Socialist militants, and of not appearing to be the wreck of party unity, even if he is already regarded outside the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

Hence the insistence of his opponents in the party on the necessity to "speak truthfully" and "vote truthfully" at the convention. They maintained that the party as its most promising candidate.

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul in 'secret approach to rebels'

From Robert Fisk
Kabul, Jan 14

The "day of mourning" officially held today by Afghanistan's ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP) was not a very successful affair. Thousands of men and women were supposed to throng the mosques to sign a book of condolences for those killed by the "butcher Amin"—the country's former dictator Hafizullah Amin.

But, in the event, only a few hundred people turned up at the yellow-painted Polkeshchi Bridge Mosque, and they were for the most part well-dressed party functionaries. Four young men, who arrived at this blue mosque in north Kabul and attempted to avoid the signing ceremony, were reminded of their party duties by a soldier with a bayonet fixed to his rifle. They signed the book.

The rest of Kabul maintained the uneasy tenor of its normal weekday life. The bazaars were open as usual and the street sellers with their sweetmeats and oils continued to trade beside the ice-covered Kabul river. In the old city, a Western television crew were snored by a crowd after being mistaken for Russians. The PDP does not seem to put it mildly to have convinced the people of the Soviet Union's fraternal role in the Afghan revolution.

However, it appears that the party is already making approaches to the rebel tribesmen to explore the possibilities of a ceasefire in the rural areas of Afghanistan. For several days now, reports have been received from Kabul of secret negotiations between government mediators and tribal leaders in the north Pakistan frontier city of Peshawar.

These reports have been given added weight by an official party statement issued in Kabul, which said that the PDP would begin friendly negotiations with all persons, with national democratic progressive and with Islamic circles and organizations, in concert with the party charter and Government policy statements.

Within this rather sterile declaration, the phrase "Islamic circles" almost certainly refers to the Muslim rebels, who have controlled large areas of Afghanistan for the past 17 months.

There is no doubt that these approaches have received the support of the Soviet Union.

Of the 20 new Government ministers just announced in Kabul, five are soldiers whose allegiance to Soviet policies in the country is unquestioned.

Mr Karmal has included in his Cabinet one former minister from Amin's regime—Mr Muhammad Ismail Dawlati, the Minister of Mines and Industries—and the new Minister of Education is a woman, Anahita Ratebzad, who is said to have considerable influence with Mr Karmal.

Outside Kabul this morning, another Soviet Army convoy made its way through Salang pass after a weekend ambushes by Pushtun tribesmen.

President Carter promises to take any action required for protecting US interests in Asia

From David Cross
Washington, Jan 14

President Carter has promised that the United States will employ "whatever action is required" to protect its interests in Asia after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

An important ingredient of this plan is likely to be enhanced economic and military aid totalling about \$400m (£180m) over a two-year period for Pakistan which now fears for its security.

Mr Carter's promise came during an address to a White House conference on small business last night. Deviating from his text, which dealt mainly with the problems of small businessmen, the President said that during the past two months "we have shown America will not give in to terrorism of international intimidation, whatever its form, or wherever it occurs". His remarks were greeted by enthusiastic applause from the 2,000 or so delegates.

Mr Carter also promised that the United States would continue to apply trade pressures on the Soviet Union. "Even under the best of circumstances, normal trade will not be resumed soon with the Soviet Union."

Administration officials have disclosed that during talks in Washington over the weekend with Mr Agha Shahi, the Pakistani Foreign Minister, Mr Carter and Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, offered economic and military assistance totalling \$200m this year and \$200m next year in addition to the limited aid Pakistan already receives.

The financial assistance in the form of credits and loans would be divided equally for economic and military purchases. American purchases would be limited to defensive systems, such as anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons, as well as infantry and artillery equipment to bolster Pakistan's border defences with Afghanistan. The Administration has reportedly ruled out the supply of such items as advanced fighter aircraft because of the threat this could pose to India.

A State Department spokesman said today that a final decision would await further discussions with the Pakistani authorities. The emergency aid will also require the approval of Congress which imposed restrictions on aid to Pakistan after reports that it was developing nuclear weapons.

The proposed aid to Pakistan is expected to feature prominently during talks in Europe this week between Administration officials and representatives of allied governments. Mr Warren Christopher, the Deputy Secretary of State, and Mr Richard Cooper, the Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs, are looking for support for increased aid for Pakistan from Western European countries.

Made-to-order weapons ranging from pistols to anti-tank guns freely available in 200 shops

Insurgents keep fighting on credit

From Ian Murray
Darra, Pakistan, Jan 14

The mujahideen (Islamic fighters) insurgents fighting the Soviet and Afghan forces are doing so on credit. The thousands of weapons they are buying are being purchased from arms dealers inside the Tribal Lands in Pakistan, who are granting them credit facilities.

One insurgent group says it is owed \$250,000 in the red with the dealers. At one of the 200 shops here today one of the 200 dealers said he alone was owed more than \$200,000.

Darra is a town which has been supplying guns to the border tribesmen for more than 100 years, but it has become known as a boom like the present. As it is situated just inside Tribal Lands the making and selling of guns without permission from the Pakistani Government is quite legal.

The gun shops are on each side of the main street. They resemble lock-up garages with steel roller blinds.

Inside each shop is a raised carpeted step on which the beaming proprietor sits surrounded by his weapons store. The range seems infinite, from pistol pens to anti-tank guns. Bandoleers abound. Bullets are stacked high in glass cases. The street is filthy, with the occasional goat or sheep strolling about. An open sewer runs beside one side of the road. Buses and lorries, painted gaudily like a fairground organ about honking and revving as they force their way through the bicycles and pedestrians in the narrow roadway.

Despite the squalor, the inside of the shops gleam with AKs, Sten guns in various designs, Beretta pistols and, above all, the Lee Enfield 303. This is still the favourite weapon of the border tribesmen, who learnt to copy it so well after the British introduced it into the area in the last century.

The markings on the guns say they are made in the United States, England or Spain, but their true origin is in the incredible workshops to the rear. Electricity arrived in Darra only 12 years ago, but since then a wide range of lathes for turning barrels and bolts has been brought in from abroad.

Given a model to copy, the workmen are capable of turning out any gun on request. Over the past year, their repertoire has been widened by the Soviet weapons brought in from Afghanistan. These are anti-tank weapons, which one of the main workshops makes at the rate of one a week at a selling price of 30,000 Pakistani rupees (£1,350).

The Stens cost about 3,000 rupees each and the Lee Enfields 2,000 rupees. Bullets, all made by hand, are proportionately more expensive. Tradersmen with baskets full of brass and copper cartridges squat at the door of their workshops packing in the gunpowder. They cost anything between 12 and 30 rupees each depending on quality or calibre.

One trader said he thought shooting ended at average 30 sales a day each, which would mean that something like 6,000 guns were being sold to the insurgents every day. This figure does seem exaggerated but there can be no doubt that trading is very brisk.

Money to buy the weapons is scarce with most of the funds coming as donations from Afghans working in the Gulf states. Credit is welcomed.

The armoury available to the tribesmen is limited to the weapons with which they are still able to knock out tanks using a shovel. They simply dig a hole and wait for a tank to fall in.

They also claim they have captured two helicopters and several tanks though they lack the knowledge to use them. It is to Darra they come to buy their most trusted weapons.

Discussions in London with Mr Christopher

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Support for other countries in South-west Asia after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was discussed by Mr Warren Christopher, the American Deputy Secretary of State, and Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, in London yesterday.

Their discussions almost certainly included arms supplies, although sources would not confirm this last night. The two men also discussed the whole issue of the Western response to the progress of the cease-fire, the refusal to grant access to detainees still held under martial law regulations, even to the Red Cross; the predominant role given to the Rhodesian Administration in reviewing appeals for the release of individual detainees; and the lack of affirmative action by Lord Soames on the question of torture.

Mr Oosting and Mr Smart have also called on Lord Soames to take certain steps to ensure that human rights violations cease. These are:

(a) The immediate and unconditional release of all remaining detainees;

(b) The granting of immediate access by humanitarian bodies such as the International Committee of the Red Cross to martial law detainees and political prisoners;

(c) A public assurance that existing repressive legislation

BBC shelves its round-Russia television series

The BBC explained yesterday that its television series, *Journey Through Russia*, had been temporarily shelved because of the situation in Afghanistan.

But the BBC is to go ahead with another series called, *Russia, Language and People* which is presented by Tatiana Vedeneva, the Soviet newsreader it began last night.

A BBC spokesman said yesterday that the programmes were different. "One is purely a Russian language series similar to ones in French and German, and is completely uncontroversial."

The other, which was to be screened on the lunchtime programme *Pebble Mill at One* was a magazine show.

The *Journey Through Russia* series was due to be screened in six parts from last night on January 28. It was filmed over five weeks in the autumn.

Discussions in London with Mr Christopher

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Support for other countries in South-west Asia after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was discussed by Mr Warren Christopher, the American Deputy Secretary of State, and Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, in London yesterday.

Their discussions almost certainly included arms supplies, although sources would not confirm this last night. The two men also discussed the whole issue of the Western response to the progress of the cease-fire, the refusal to grant access to detainees still held under martial law regulations, even to the Red Cross; the predominant role given to the Rhodesian Administration in reviewing appeals for the release of individual detainees; and the lack of affirmative action by Lord Soames on the question of torture.

Mr Oosting and Mr Smart have also called on Lord Soames to take certain steps to ensure that human rights violations cease. These are:

(a) The immediate and unconditional release of all remaining detainees;

(b) The granting of immediate access by humanitarian bodies such as the International Committee of the Red Cross to martial law detainees and political prisoners;

(c) A public assurance that existing repressive legislation

UN opens £25m fund to help refugees settle

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Jan 14

Mr Paul Hurling, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, today appealed for \$55m (£25m) for Afghans seeking sanctuary in Pakistan.

He said that events in Afghanistan, combined with mountainous terrain and hard winter conditions, had confronted the world with a "major refugee emergency."

With at least 2,000 people crossing into Pakistan daily, the United Nations estimates the present total at more than 500,000, of whom 400,000 had registered with the Pakistani authorities up to last weekend.

This compares with 280,000 when the United Nations started a 12-month aid programme in October, costing \$10m. A further \$30m of the fivefold increase now needed is to be in cash, with the remainder in the form of food.

Mr Hurling said the Pakistani Government's policy was to move refugees to camps inside the country, getting them away from the frontier regions—where their presence in large numbers can afford cover to guerrilla groups and be politically dangerous.

The United Nations would also provide water supplies, basic health services, elementary schooling and agricultural implements. It was hoped the Afghans would become self-supporting.

Mr Hurling's appeal is going out to the 40 nations represented in the United Nations High Commission for Refugees executive committee. While Russia is not among them, Hurling said any Soviet Government donation would certainly not be returned. He has recently been critical of the Soviet Union and East European countries for not helping with refugee relief programmes.

Dissident arrests preceded Soviet invasion

By David Watts

The first warning of the impending invasion of Afghanistan came last October and November with a wave of arrests of Soviet dissidents, according to Mr Alexander Ginzburg, the prominent Russian dissident.

Significantly, most of those arrested were not leaders of the dissident movement, he told *The Times* in an interview. Almost without exception, they had reputations as writers and publicists.

Soviet dissidents thought at the time that the 30 arrests were part of a "cleansing" operation in preparation for the Moscow Olympics. They now realize, he said, that they were an attempt to preempt a strengthening of the human rights movement within the Soviet Union which, for the Kremlin, is the most worrying fall-out from the annexation of Afghanistan.

"It is not fear of the West but fear of the further development of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union," Mr Ginzburg said. "The human rights movement was now a mass movement, people had vast numbers of broadcasts, access to foreign broadcasts and the dissidents."

Among those arrested in October and Landia of the Moscow group, of which Mr Ginzburg was a member before his last period of arrest. She has been sent into exile to the Vladimir region.

Others included Father Glebys Kulin, leader of the Christian Defence Society in the Ukraine; Mr Antanas Terleckas, a member of the Lithuanian Helsinki group; Mr Tatiana Shipkova, an activist who participated in the Christian Seminar about the Revival in the Soviet Union; Mr Lev Regelson, author of *The Tragedy of the Russian Church*; and Bishop Nikolai Gorioty of the Krasnodar region as well as a number of volunteers working for the Russian Social Fund. The fund grants subscriptions which are used to assist dissidents and their families.

Mr Ginzburg welcomed the retaliatory measures taken by the United States against the Soviet Union and hoped Soviet Union and other countries would not let in to fill the gap left in the need for grain and technology.

He discounted the possibility that the Soviet military had designs on Iran.

"Iran is needed not as a friend but as an enemy of the United States. Your friend you have to help economically; but to the enemy of the USA you can sell arms that you no longer want. If the Soviet Union needed to take groups through Iran it could be done very easily with the present chaotic situation."

He also discounted suggestions that Russia might eventually annex Iran to gain control of its oil supplies. The Central Intelligence Agency has estimated that the Soviet Union will become a net oil importer during the 1980s. This Mr Ginzburg dismisses as "disinformation" put about by the Soviet Union. The aim is to raise oil prices and thus undermine the West and make Soviet satellite countries more dependent on Moscow because of the favourable oil prices it grants to Soviet block countries.

The lesson that the West must learn from Afghanistan, he said, was that it must own what happens when the West leaves a country. He took Nicaragua as the latest example of a country where the West had had the opportunity to oversee the reform of a repressive, corrupt regime but had left the job to communists.

Mr Ginzburg said he did not

think that the invasion of Afghanistan and the subsequent rapid deterioration in relations between the United States and Russia would affect the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union.

"This is not a humanitarian act; this is an extension of trade on various levels. Jewish emigration is a very good product to sell." He said that the process was now like a wound-up machine, it would be very difficult to stop it. Besides, those who had applied for exit visas from the Soviet Union had been excluded from normal life and there was little the authorities could do with them.

When Mr Ginzburg left the Soviet Union in April last year in exchange for two spies, his wife, Irina, decided not to accompany him because the authorities would not allow her *de facto* to leave, Mr Sergei Shabayev, to leave with them.

She applied for exit visas for herself and Ginzburg's 72-year-old mother and the couple's two young sons because of the decline in the health of Mr Ginzburg's mother.

An agency report at the weekend quoted the mother as saying that permission to leave had been granted. This did not include the adopted son, now serving in a construction battalion of the Soviet Army in the north of the country.

OVERSEAS

Iran decides to expel American journalists

Tehran, Jan 14.—Iran's Revolutionary Council ordered tonight that all American journalists should leave Iran by January 15. A similar order against British and West German correspondents.

Mr Ali Akbar Moftakari, the Oil Minister, said on leaving a meeting of the council: "All American journalists will be expelled from Iran very soon because of publication of malicious news."

A motion before the council was for the immediate expulsion of all United States, British and West German journalists.

Informed sources said it was understood that the United States journalists would have to leave the country within two days. Mr Moftakari said journalists from Britain and West Germany would receive a severe warning about their future coverage of events in Iran.

An official Revolutionary Council statement said: "In view of the continuing bad propaganda of the United States and some other countries and the biased role played by some of the foreign news-men and news agencies, and in view of the fact that this group distorts the news about Iran, their presence in the Islamic Republic of Iran is considered an insult to our national dignity. The Government does not deem it necessary to put up with this kind of foreign journalists."

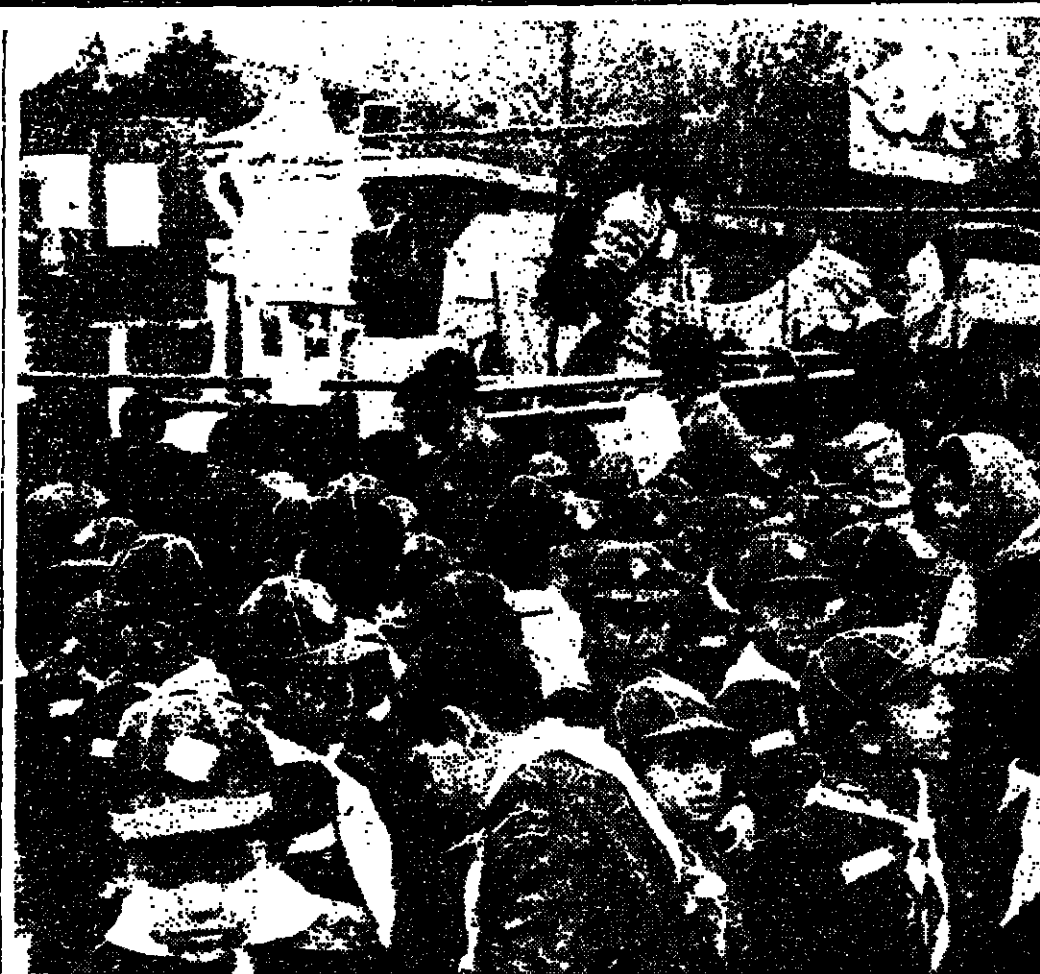
Therefore the Revolutionary Council and the Government have decided that all the journalists of news agencies and the press of the aggressive country of America will be expelled from Iran.

The statement added: "Journalists from other countries like Britain, West Germany and other states will be warned that if they adopt a biased approach towards the Islamic revolution of Iran in the future and distort news, they will also be expelled immediately."

Mr Saïed Qorbadeh, the Foreign Minister, said today that the American Embassy hostages might be held forever if the United States refused to extradite the Shah. He said Ayatollah Khomeini's regime was prepared to wait "more or less forever."

The Iranian Government, in a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry, urged allies of the United States not to back any unilateral American action against Iran.

The statement, after the vote in the United Nations Security Council, said: "We insistently demand that other governments do not enter the political games of America."—Reuter and AP.



Slogan day for these Iranian Scouts outside the occupied American Embassy in Tehran.

Americans press on with sanctions

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Jan 14

The United States is expected to press ahead with its own economic sanctions against Iran, after last night's veto by the Soviet Union of a full-scale United Nations embargo.

The Administration is hoping that other countries, particularly its allies in Western Europe, will join in sanctions in spite of the absence of formal Security Council approval for such a course of action.

After last night's vote in New York, Mr Donald McHenry, the United States representative, described the Soviet objection to sanctions as "a cynical and irresponsible use of veto power".

Mr McHenry said his country would now apply its own sanctions against Iran "firmly and vigorously" and he urged other states to join in. The sanctions are designed to increase pressure on the Iranian authorities to release the 50 hostages still being held at the American Embassy in Tehran.

Before the vote in the Security Council, Mr McHenry described the proposed sanctions as a "temperate response to Iranian intransigence."

Sanctions would, he argued, serve to demonstrate the Iran's "continued defiance of international law" would result in its increased isolation from the world community. The failure of the council to act would confirm the belief of those in Iran who felt they could act with impunity, he added.

In response, Mr Oleg Trovansky, the Soviet representative, blamed the United States and not Iran for threatening world peace. Iran, he said, had done nothing which constituted a threat to international peace and security. Such actions had been undertaken by the United States, which, he claimed, was "trampling underfoot the rights of peoples—today in Iran, tomorrow in regard to other sovereign states."

When the vote was called, nine other members of the Security Council joined the United States in approving economic sanctions. They were Britain, France, Norway, Portugal, Tunisia, Jamaica, Niger and the Philippines. East Germany joined the Soviet Union in opposing sanctions and Mexico and Bangladesh abstained. China declined to cast a vote.

The result of the vote had been widely expected. Although the Soviet Union had refrained from exercising its veto when the Security Council first threatened economic sanctions against Iran on December 31, growing hostility between Washington and Moscow over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan made the outcome inevitable.

The final vote, originally due to take place at the end of last week, was postponed after indications from Tehran that the authorities there might be considering moves to accelerate the release of the hostages. But, after telephone contacts with Mr Sadeq Qorbadeh, the Iranian Foreign Minister, Mr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, announced at the opening of yesterday's Security Council meeting that "no mutually satisfactory solution" to the problem had been found.

President Carter now has to decide exactly how the Administration should proceed in enforcing unilateral sanctions against Iran. Among the various options are a naval blockade, but Mr Harold Brown, the Defence Secretary, told a television interviewer yesterday that other pressures by the international community were "much preferable."

Amnesty criticizes human rights aspects of British Rhodesia policy

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Jan 14

Amnesty International has criticized the British Administration in Rhodesia for paying insufficient attention to human rights questions since the territory's return to legality a month ago.

A seven-page memorandum submitted to Lord Soames, the Governor, by two representatives from the London-based human rights organization who visited Rhodesia last week, has alleged that the British Government has failed to condemn human rights violations during the 14 years while Mr Ian Smith was in power.

However, the official British view is that considerable progress has already been made in a relatively short time in removing, or at least neutralizing, some of the more inhumane laws introduced by previous Rhodesian administrations.

It is pointed out that since the Governor's arrival most political detainees held under the emergency powers regulations have been released, 11 death sentences have been commuted, the use of special courts martial have been stopped and restriction orders on people regarded as former political offenders have been removed.

Mr Oosting and Mr Smart accept that a number of important reforms have been introduced since Lord Soames' arrival but feel these do not go nearly far enough.

The criticisms contained in the Amnesty memorandum were discussed at a meeting between Mr Oosting and Sir Anthony Duff, the Deputy Governor, on Saturday. It is understood that while Sir Anthony undertook the session in Mozambique, where about 50 dissident members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu organization are being held and Zambia where several hundred prisoners of war taken by Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu organization are being kept in camps, Amnesty has called for the release of Zanu detainees in Mozambique.

Nkomo party is Patriotic Front now

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Jan 14

Mr Joshua Nkomo sprang a surprise today, when black parties registered formally for the February general election, by listing his group as the Patriotic Front.

His organization has hitherto been called the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu). The latest move reflects Mr Nkomo's hopes to win recognition as a national and not just regional leader.

Altogether ten black parties registered for the February 27-29 poll, in which candidates will be seeking on a party list system to win 80 out of the 100 seats in the House of Assembly, 20 being reserved for whites.

Seven parties will stand in all eight electoral districts. They are: The United African National Council, the Patriotic Front, the National Democratic Party, the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), the National Front Party, the United People's Association of Matabeleland (Upam) in only two districts.

All parties taking part in the election had to submit party symbols and pay \$200 deposit in cash for each district they intend contesting. Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu symbol was the rejected Zulu Renssar General, Mr Eric Pope-Symonds, as being detrimental to public order. The symbol was a communist-made AK47 rifle crossed with a hoe. Zanu (PF) has seven days in which to register another symbol.

Kenya threat: President Daniel Arap Moi today indicated he would withdraw the Commonwealth peace-keeping force in Rhodesia if South African troops did not leave the territory. President Moi said the presence of South African troops at Beit Bridge on the border with South Africa was contrary to assurances given at the London peace conference.

OUA joins protest: The Organization of African Unity (OAU) liberation committee today added its voice to a chorus of attacks on Britain over its administration of Rhodesia. A statement from the Dar es Salaam-based committee, which channels OAU funds to Patriotic Front guerrillas, said: "Since the arrival of the British Governor in Salisbury, the situation in Rhodesia has deteriorated to alarming proportions."

It criticized the deployment of Rhodesian Army troops. Reuter.

Jiri Lederer is released from Czech jail

Mr Jiri Lederer, the dissident Czech journalist, has been released from jail after serving a three-year sentence on charges of "subversion of the republic," the Palach Press Agency reports.

He had been sentenced for compiling a book of interviews with Czech writers whose work had been banned in Czechoslovakia since the Soviet intervention of 1968.

Mr Lederer, who suffers from thyroid and heart trouble, needed frequent hospital treatment while in prison, which he obtained only after a campaign of protests and appeals by his supporters.

Dayan move fails to stop transfer of settlement

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Jan 14

The Government today narrowly defeated a parliamentary move by Mr Moshe Dayan, the former Foreign Minister, to prevent the transfer of the settlement of Elon Moreh, south of Nablus, to a new site east of the city. By a vote of 42 to 40 after a stormy discussion, the House decided not to adopt the proposal.

Mr Dayan in his first parliamentary speech since he resigned from the Government said he favoured Jewish settlement in the West Bank in large blocks of economically viable units coexisting with Arab neighbours, but the site selected was isolated.

As government-employed workers today completed blasting operations on Jebel Kebir, the new site, the inhabitants of Elon Moreh, however, appeared not reconciled to moving from their present site which the Israeli High Court has ruled had been requisitioned unlawfully.

Two representatives applied to the High Court today to be recognized as a party in an eviction suit against the Government by Arabs.

Guerrillas arrested: Security authorities in Cairo have arrested 70 members of a Muslim group, called Jihad (Holy War), after it planted bombs in Alexandria.—UPI.

neighbours, but the site selected was isolated.

As government-employed workers today completed blasting operations on Jebel Kebir, the new site, the inhabitants of Elon Moreh, however, appeared not reconciled to moving from their present site which the Israeli High Court has ruled had been requisitioned unlawfully.

Two representatives applied to the High Court today to be recognized as a party in an eviction suit against the Government by Arabs.

Guerrillas arrested: Security authorities in Cairo have arrested 70 members of a Muslim group, called Jihad (Holy War), after it planted bombs in Alexandria.—UPI.

OVERSEAS

Mrs Gandhi's Cabinet list excludes her son and ex-ministers identified with emergency rule

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Jan 14

Mrs Indira Gandhi was sworn in by President Sanjiva Reddy here today as Prime Minister. She heads a 22-member Cabinet which clearly rewards personal loyalty to her and includes some younger ministers identifiable as friends of her son, Mr Sanjay Gandhi.

He is not included, nor are any of the names known closely identified with the emergency like Mr Bansi Lal, Mrs Gandhi's former Defence Minister.

Above all, it is a Cabinet of little known provincial politicians, thus emphasising the dominance of the 62-year-old stateswoman who has recovered the chief executive power in India less than three years after resigning following her defeat in the March, 1977, general election.

The Bombay stock exchange today greeted the new Cabinet with a general rise in shares. Businessmen evidently anticipated that Mrs Gandhi would mean a period of stability.

The Prime Minister, making her first national broadcast since taking office tonight, emphasised that her only goal was to build up "a strong self-reliant and independent India". A democratic election gave a chance to make a new beginning. "Our country needs a healing touch," she said.

In her broadcast Mrs Gandhi said she was assuming office in the wake of a severe drought, acute shortages of food and strained industrial relations.

The overall picture of the economy, gathered from officials, is far worse than even I had expected. Indeed, it is shocking," she said.

Mrs Gandhi attacked her opponents for 33 months of "non-concern and non-governance," and said the Janata Party Government had "sowed the seeds of bitterness, confrontation, division and destabilisation." She said her Government's commitment to demo-

cracy, socialism and secularism was a matter of faith. Malice and politics of hate were self-destructive and alien to the immediate tasks ahead.

This is only the first stage of Cabinet building. There is still no Defence Minister, Industry Minister or Labour Minister, but whatever the subsequent appointments they are most unlikely to alter the Prime Minister's supreme power.

India's new External Affairs Minister is to be Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao. His appointment comes at a moment when Mrs Gandhi has already decided to adopt a pro-Soviet line, on Afghanistan. He is a 58-year-old farmer and lawyer turned politician from Andhra Pradesh, the south Indian Congress stronghold, which he was Chief Minister from 1971-73. Mr Rao was subsequently made one of the general secretaries of the then united Congress Party in Delhi, a post he held throughout the emergency period.

The first hint that Mrs Gandhi was choosing the loyal Mr Rao unexpectedly for External Affairs came when he was deputed to give that Ministry word of Mrs Gandhi's switch of emphasis on Afghanistan from the policy of the outgoing governments on Friday. Previously he had been widely tipped as her choice for Home Minister, if she did not keep the portfolio for herself.

Mr Zail Singh is Mrs Gandhi's choice instead as Home Minister. He was Chief Minister of the Punjab from 1972 until March 1977 and his conduct during the emergency was the subject of an inquiry ordered by the Janata Government which still has not been wound up. Noted for his loyalty to Mrs Gandhi, he is also a close friend of Mr Sanjay Gandhi. On taking office today he promised he would make India "a place where every Indian is secure."

To tackle India's grave economic problems, Mrs Gandhi has chosen Mr R. Venkaraman who takes finance. He is known as a pragmatist on economic questions.

Apart from the Home Minister, the two new ministers known as friends of Mr Sanjay Gandhi are Mr Abul Kalam Azad, who gets the post of Irrigation and Energy and Mr P. K. Mukherjee, who gets Commerce. Mr Chaudhury is an important and influential appointment in view of India's woefully inadequate energy position. The power cuts which hit industry and consumers during the hot summer and the drought are still continuing as a cold spell in northern India is causing overloading. Both men are Bengalis and Mr Mukherjee has been especially prominent in West Bengal as leader of the Congress opposition to the Marxist state government.

Mrs Gandhi has chosen Mr B. N. Singh as Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. She used him as an emissary both to Mr Jagjivan Ram, the defeated Janata leader, and earlier to Mr Charan Singh, the former caretaker Prime Minister, for her behind the scenes talks.

Mrs Gandhi's office indicated today that she will keep the unfilled portfolios, headed by Defence, for herself at present.

Both Mrs Gandhi's sons, Mr Rajiv Gandhi and Mr Sanjay Gandhi, attended with their wives today's swearing-in ceremony at the President's palace.

Members of the new Cabinet are:

Prime Minister: Indira Gandhi.
Finance: R. Venkaraman.
Home Affairs: Zail Singh.
Agriculture: Rao Biren Singh.
Education: B. Shankaranand.
External Affairs: P. V. Narasimha Rao.
Energy and Irrigation: A. B. A. Chaudhury.
Railways: Kamalapati Tripathi.
Information and Broadcasting: V. P. Singh.
Justice: P. Shiv Shankar.
Shipping and Transport: A. P. S. Wadia.
Sports and Recreation: P. C. Soti.
Tourism and Civil Aviation: K. K. Kar.

Chief Justice quits post in Pakistan Kashmir

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Jan 14

Mr Mohammad Yusuf Saraf, Chief Justice of the High Court in the Pakistan part of Kashmir, has resigned in protest against an inquiry into his conduct ordered by the President of the Azad Kashmir Government.

About two dozen accusations against Mr Saraf are made in a charge sheet set out by him by the Supreme Judicial Council which oversees the conduct and behaviour of superior judges. One accuses him of personal bias for Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, who the council has been wrongly convicted.

In his rejoinder to the Supreme Judicial Council, Mr Saraf expressed lack of confidence in Mr Justice Chaudhri Rahim Dad, the president of the council, who is also Chief Justice of the Azad Kashmir Supreme Court, and in the other two members of the council.

Mr Saraf, who is 57, and a lawyer from the Kashmir valley, is the author of *Kashmir's Fight for Freedom*. He was appointed Chief Justice of the High Court in May 1975. In one of his recent decisions he quashed proceedings under martial law in Azad Kashmir.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto, the widow of the late Prime Minister, and Miss Benazir Bhutto, her daughter, have challenged in the Sindh High Court in Karachi, their new detention order issued by the martial law administrator of Sukkur. The original detention period of three months had expired a few

days ago and they had applied for their release.

The division bench of the Sindh High Court today allowed two more days to their counsel to submit an amended petition in view of the extension of the detention order. The court will resume hearing on Wednesday.

The Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists and the All-Pakistan Newspaper Employees' Confederation have passed a resolution claiming that hundreds of newspaper workers had lost their jobs because of the closure of about half a dozen newspapers and periodicals in Pakistan under executive orders.

The two organizations urged the Government to allow the publications to reappear. They include the Karachi and Lahore editions of the Urdu newspaper, *Musawat*, owned by the Bhutto family.

At a joint meeting in Lahore earlier this week the two organizations expressed concern over the relations between the press and the government and accused government policy of creating a serious crisis in the newspaper industry.

The meeting also criticized the press censorship and a recent amendment in the law of defamation which makes it an offence to publish any allegations against anyone, even if the information is true and in the public interest.

The meeting also demanded the release of Mr Salam Ali, staff correspondent of the Hongkong-based weekly publication *Far Eastern Economic Review*. A sub-committee has been set up to try to open talks with the government.

Amnesty plea on sales to tyrants

By David Watts

A new attempt to persuade the Government to control the overseas sales of equipment used in repression by undemocratic governments was launched yesterday with a letter to Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, from Amnesty International.

The appeal, by Mr Jacques Berthoud, chairman of the British section of Amnesty, comes after a previous unsuccessful attempt by the organization to get the Government to review its policy. At present British companies are free to sell anything they wish to the most inhumane governments provided the sales do not conflict with what the Government sees as British security or political interests.

Robbers beaten to death

Rio de Janeiro, Jan 14.—A mob of 300 chased two robbers for nearly a mile and kicked, beat and stoned them to death. Two young women who had been robbed a bus conductor of about £5 and fled, pursued by a growing crowd armed with metal bars, stones and sticks.

Andre Kostelanetz dies

New York, Jan 14.—Andre Kostelanetz, one of the world's leading conductors and the man credited with pioneering the art of recording classical music, died last night aged 78 while on holiday in Haiti.

Motorway opens near shrine despite protests

Warsaw, Jan 14.—A four-lane motorway beneath the ramparts of Poland's most revered Roman Catholic shrine has been opened to traffic despite vociferous church protests.

A church official in the southern city of Czestochowa said today that the motorway cut across meadows about 500 yards from the monastery of Jasna Gora, where the Pope preached to a million and a half people during his visit to Poland last June.

The municipal authorities in Czestochowa said the ring road was built to ease congested traffic. But the Polish episcopate said it was designed to hamper access to the shrine of Jasna Gora. One senior cleric described it as retaliation for the Pope's visit to his homeland.—Reuters.

Relief to refugees cut off after attack on lorries

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Jan 14

The Thai Army and international aid agencies have cut off food, water and other essential supplies to 300,000 anti-communist Kampuchean refugees camped near the Thai border.

Supplies were stopped after armed men had tried to seize Red Cross and United Nations Children's Fund lorries which had driven food into Camp Reachou.

Relief organizations and the Thai military began a two-day conference in Bangkok today at which they are discussing the incident and seeking ways of preventing a repetition. Army officers on the border indicated that supplies would not be resumed while armed men remained anywhere near the supply convoys and distribution points.

New exodus: Security authorities in Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, India and the Philippines are intensifying surveillance in expectation of a renewed outflow of refugees from Vietnam (Richard Hughes).

At least 12 ships of doubtful seaworthiness are suspected in Southeast Asian states of being operated by Vietnamese syndicates with official or unofficial connexions.

The latest reported "rogue ship" is undergoing repairs in Brunei, where the authorities have been asked to report its departure immediately to Hong Kong.

Several of the "rogue ships" have been anchored in Vietnamese ports since the international conference in Geneva last July when Hanoi pledged to stem the flow of immigrants. This pledge, it is now feared, will be revoked.

Move to end Saudi missionary dominance

From Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, Jan 14

The four-day conference on Muslim dakhwah (missionary) movements in South-East Asia and the Pacific ended today with a move to break away from the dominant role played by Saudi Arabia in proselytizing the faith in this part of the world.

Organized by the Malaysian Muslim Missionary Society (or Perkim) to use its local acronym, the conference brought together more than 200 delegates from 17 countries to discuss common problems they share in spreading the Islamic faith.

The chairman of Perkim, Tunku Abdul Rahman, in his opening speech last Friday, called for setting up regional coordinating bodies to help make the dakhwah groups more efficient. He suggested that Kuala Lumpur ought to be the headquarters for the South-East Asian and Pacific region.

The move was resisted by the Saudi Arabian-based Rabithah al-Islam al-Islam (World Muslim League), but the conference ended with a working committee set up to look into the details of setting up such a body.

One underlying fact to emerge from the conference

was that the delegates felt the Middle Eastern countries generally did not understand the situation in those countries where Islam is at best a strong minority (only Indonesia in this region can be considered a Muslim majority). More than 30 per cent of the population are Muslims.

But despite the feeling that they ought to go it alone in setting up a regional dakhwah coordinating body, the general feeling appeared to be that such a body could not stand on its own feet without continued assistance from the Rabithah and other similar Middle Eastern Muslim bodies.



Fashion
by
Prudence Glynn



There is a neat joke abroad in that square mile around Oxford Circus which contains every level of fashion industry, both as suppliers and retailers. It goes like this:

"There's no business like the fashion business; and there's no business like this."

True, since fashion, always a seasonal industry at best, no longer has pundits to tell Madame or Miss what they ought to be wearing and you cannot spend your life in the disco or the Masonic banquet to find out what your customers want. But if not nice in its implications, it does have a certain logic. It is a simple, straight-on way to say that there could have been happier months for the subject of this profile to celebrate in the words of his old school song, "40 Years On" in the trade of fashion.

Most people think of Edward Rayne purely in terms of his feet; Royal warrant holder, and supplier of almost the only British made shoes which are

not likely to cause more walking wounded than the First World War.

They are also likely to imagine this urbane, internationally familiar figure would be at the age of 57 tucked up in one of his pretty shops, contemplating the avoidance of corns or bunions upon the feet of the mighty, who have to stand about a lot and cannot really kick off their shoes. Or, as an astute businessman he might be wondering whether a wet Gold Cup day at Ascot might not be a blessing rather than a curse. On the one hand, the guests somewhat subdued, or frankly dishevelled, on the other, dozens of pairs of pastel glaced kid pumps wrecked by the soggy turf of the Royal enclosure.

Not a bit of it. Forty years on, Edward Rayne has not putted into an elegant backwater but sailed smack into the eye of the retail storm.

In 1973, with what I have always understood to be very little warning, Genesco, the American conglomerate which owned, besides Bonwit Teller and Henri Bendel, 42 per cent of H. and M. Rayne, and of whose board of governors Mr Rayne was a member sold off its shareholding to Debenhams.

Debenhams then bought out the rest of the company and Rayne became a subsidiary of the group. Edward Rayne joined the main board and two years ago took over from Eric Crabtree as chairman of the Fashion Multiples Division. He also became chairman of Harvey Nichols and of Lotus shoes. Currently he is in direct control of Harvey Nichols.

In view of the intense press speculation about the future of Harvey Nichols—will it be sold, will it not be sold, to whom will it be sold, will it become a car park/hotel, Marks and Spencers, Chinese take-away, laundry or whatever—which has surely reached even those readers not acclimated to the dizzy prose of City pages, you can see what I mean by the eye of the storm, for Harvey Nichols is the very pupil of the fashion side of the group.

More, though, to follow. Debenhams appears to be busily diversifying some of its higher class properties. Harvey Nichols has bought himself out—the deal should be completed next week when the indomitable septuagenarian zooms back from America and before he takes off for Australia.

Crests, the brainchild of Eric Crabtree, is to go as are other bits and pieces of which must serve to lodge a query in the mind about the future of the Rayne shops themselves. What an irony for Mr Rayne to be a

party to the fate of his own cherished family firm. Not very funny to see your patrimony being bounced about like a squash ball.

The firm of H. and M. Rayne was founded in 1890 by Edward's grandparents, Henry and Mary. Henry arriving in Glasgow from Ireland changed his name from Ryan in deference to anti-Irish feeling at that time, and there met his Scots bride. When the business was first established and indeed for many years, it provided shoes for the stage, encompassing, if I have got it right, both the Diaghilev Ballet and Lady Diana Manners (now Cooper) in *The Mirror*. It is hardly surprising that the third generation of the Rayne family, in the shape of young Ed who had gone into the family firm on January 20, 1940, at the age of 17, was stage struck.

The theatrical connexion was to prove not only rewarding but highly practical because during the war the only shoes available without coupons were those designed to be worn by the trenchcoats and thespians who were keeping up British morale all over the place. In those liberated days when a theatre programme could proudly proclaim "Cigarettes by Abdullah" the shoes were sure to be of the earliest movie credits.

Edward Rayne succeeded his formidable father, Joseph, as head of the company in 1951. He had already recognized the importance of the "international acceptance of our product. You have to think in global terms in fashion."

He had been to America to regain connexion with Delman, and in France he formed ties with the equally distinguished shoe houses of Perugia and Roger Vivier. The British shoe trade is amongst the least style conscious in the world and was even worse then, but Edward boldly immersed himself in the war-battered world of our course and as a result made lifelong friends of the late Sir Norman Hartnell and of Hardy Amies.

It is important to remember the contribution made by that generation of our designers, now mostly dead or relegated by critics to the ranks of the hopelessly, sub-Paris talent.

Edward Rayne himself had been exempt from war service because at the age of 16 he had contracted in both eyes a condition which prevented him from reading "but I could see cards. I spent my time playing bridge." To some effect. He represented Great Britain in the European Championships in 1946 and 47 and is still a demon hand.

Not surprisingly in view of the jumpiness of the fashion market and ever so slight a touch of ennui among customers for the light and fantastic, the best sellers in the Sales were the great classic names—Burberry, Jaeger—so now seems a good moment to re-introduce designers who provide what I would describe as Fall-Safe Fashion. It is beautifully made, thorough up to date, and yet timeless because it has such an individual look that it is recognized into the classic status immediately. This dress, in sea-green pure silk crepe de Chine is by Victor Edelstein, one of our new generation of ready-to-wear couturiers. Victor cuts lovingly and cleverly. The skirt was just enough to show what you want, nothing more, no grand dress ever has to be put on over your head (impossible: customers in the category do their hair and face before the frock is donned) everything is step-in and has the most subtle arrangement of fastenings—invisible, mostly—I have seen. This particular dress will be in the shops at the end of next month at around £198, but there are lovely Edelstein clothes at Harrods now. Out of town, Joan Pontin, 160 Broad Street, Birmingham.

Top left: Another long-term stayer, Pauline Wynn-Jones, who I first wrote about when she was at Liverpool Polytechnic. Beautiful quality fabrics, immensely precise detailing, and a lovely combination of tailored and fluid lines. An outfit in pure wool crepe, china blue or navy. Shirt in embroidered silk gauze. This coat and skirt and blouse is available from Harrods International Room at around £304 or H. Jorgensen, 18 Sloane St. SW3 or Dublin. Sling back shoes by Charles Jourdan £29.50.

Top right: Not surprisingly in view of the jumpiness of the fashion market and ever so slight a touch of ennui among customers for the light and fantastic, the best sellers in the Sales were the great classic names—Burberry, Jaeger—so now seems a good moment to re-introduce designers who provide what I would describe as Fall-Safe Fashion. It is beautifully made, thorough up to date, and yet timeless because it has such an individual look that it is recognized into the classic status immediately. This dress, in sea-green pure silk crepe de Chine is by Victor Edelstein, one of our new generation of ready-to-wear couturiers. Victor cuts lovingly and cleverly. The skirt was just enough to show what you want, nothing more, no grand dress ever has to be put on over your head (impossible: customers in the category do their hair and face before the frock is donned) everything is step-in and has the most subtle arrangement of fastenings—invisible, mostly—I have seen. This particular dress will be in the shops at the end of next month at around £198, but there are lovely Edelstein clothes at Harrods now. Out of town, Joan Pontin, 160 Broad Street, Birmingham.

Top left: Another long-term stayer, Pauline Wynn-Jones, who I first wrote about when she was at Liverpool Polytechnic. Beautiful quality fabrics, immensely precise detailing, and a lovely combination of tailored and fluid lines. An outfit in pure wool crepe, china blue or navy. Shirt in embroidered silk gauze. This coat and skirt and blouse is available from Harrods International Room at around £304 or H. Jorgensen, 18 Sloane St. SW3 or Dublin. Sling back shoes by Charles Jourdan £29.50.

Top right: Not surprisingly in view of the jumpiness of the fashion market and ever so slight a touch of ennui among customers for the light and fantastic, the best sellers in the Sales were the great classic names—Burberry, Jaeger—so now seems a good moment to re-introduce designers who provide what I would describe as Fall-Safe Fashion. It is beautifully made, thorough up to date, and yet timeless because it has such an individual look that it is recognized into the classic status immediately. This dress, in sea-green pure silk crepe de Chine is by Victor Edelstein, one of our new generation of ready-to-wear couturiers. Victor cuts lovingly and cleverly. The skirt was just enough to show what you want, nothing more, no grand dress ever has to be put on over your head (impossible: customers in the category do their hair and face before the frock is donned) everything is step-in and has the most subtle arrangement of fastenings—invisible, mostly—I have seen. This particular dress will be in the shops at the end of next month at around £198, but there are lovely Edelstein clothes at Harrods now. Out of town, Joan Pontin, 160 Broad Street, Birmingham.

Top left: Another long-term stayer, Pauline Wynn-Jones, who I first wrote about when she was at Liverpool Polytechnic. Beautiful quality fabrics, immensely precise detailing, and a lovely combination of tailored and fluid lines. An outfit in pure wool crepe, china blue or navy. Shirt in embroidered silk gauze. This coat and skirt and blouse is available from Harrods International Room at around £304 or H. Jorgensen, 18 Sloane St. SW3 or Dublin. Sling back shoes by Charles Jourdan £29.50.

Top right: Not surprisingly in view of the jumpiness of the fashion market and ever so slight a touch of ennui among customers for the light and fantastic, the best sellers in the Sales were the great classic names—Burberry, Jaeger—so now seems a good moment to re-introduce designers who provide what I would describe as Fall-Safe Fashion. It is beautifully made, thorough up to date, and yet timeless because it has such an individual look that it is recognized into the classic status immediately. This dress, in sea-green pure silk crepe de Chine is by Victor Edelstein, one of our new generation of ready-to-wear couturiers. Victor cuts lovingly and cleverly. The skirt was just enough to show what you want, nothing more, no grand dress ever has to be put on over your head (impossible: customers in the category do their hair and face before the frock is donned) everything is step-in and has the most subtle arrangement of fastenings—invisible, mostly—I have seen. This particular dress will be in the shops at the end of next month at around £198, but there are lovely Edelstein clothes at Harrods now. Out of town, Joan Pontin, 160 Broad Street, Birmingham.

Top left: Another long-term stayer, Pauline Wynn-Jones, who I first wrote about when she was at Liverpool Polytechnic. Beautiful quality fabrics, immensely precise detailing, and a lovely combination of tailored and fluid lines. An outfit in pure wool crepe, china blue or navy. Shirt in embroidered silk gauze. This coat and skirt and blouse is available from Harrods International Room at around £304 or H. Jorgensen, 18 Sloane St. SW3 or Dublin. Sling back shoes by Charles Jourdan £29.50.

Top right: Not surprisingly in view of the jumpiness of the fashion market and ever so slight a touch of ennui among customers for the light and fantastic, the best sellers in the Sales were the great classic names—Burberry, Jaeger—so now seems a good moment to re-introduce designers who provide what I would describe as Fall-Safe Fashion. It is beautifully made, thorough up to date, and yet timeless because it has such an individual look that it is recognized into the classic status immediately. This dress, in sea-green pure silk crepe de Chine is by Victor Edelstein, one of our new generation of ready-to-wear couturiers. Victor cuts lovingly and cleverly. The skirt was just enough to show what you want, nothing more, no grand dress ever has to be put on over your head (impossible: customers in the category do their hair and face before the frock is donned) everything is step-in and has the most subtle arrangement of fastenings—invisible, mostly—I have seen. This particular dress will be in the shops at the end of next month at around £198, but there are lovely Edelstein clothes at Harrods now. Out of town, Joan Pontin, 160 Broad Street, Birmingham.

Top left: Another long-term stayer, Pauline Wynn-Jones, who I first wrote about when she was at Liverpool Polytechnic. Beautiful quality fabrics, immensely precise detailing, and a lovely combination of tailored and fluid lines. An outfit in pure wool crepe, china blue or navy. Shirt in embroidered silk gauze. This coat and skirt and blouse is available from Harrods International Room at around £304 or H. Jorgensen, 18 Sloane St. SW3 or Dublin. Sling back shoes by Charles Jourdan £29.50.

Top right: Not surprisingly in view of the jumpiness of the fashion market and ever so slight a touch of ennui among customers for the light and fantastic, the best sellers in the Sales were the great classic names—Burberry, Jaeger—so now seems a good moment to re-introduce designers who provide what I would describe as Fall-Safe Fashion. It is beautifully made, thorough up to date, and yet timeless because it has such an individual look that it is recognized into the classic status immediately. This dress, in sea-green pure silk crepe de Chine is by Victor Edelstein, one of our new generation of ready-to-wear couturiers. Victor cuts lovingly and cleverly. The skirt was just enough to show what you want, nothing more, no grand dress ever has to be put on over your head (impossible: customers in the category do their hair and face before the frock is donned) everything is step-in and has the most subtle arrangement of fastenings—invisible, mostly—I have seen. This particular dress will be in the shops at the end of next month at around £198, but there are lovely Edelstein clothes at Harrods now. Out of town, Joan Pontin, 160 Broad Street, Birmingham.

Top left: Another long-term stayer, Pauline Wynn-Jones, who I first wrote about when she was at Liverpool Polytechnic. Beautiful quality fabrics, immensely precise detailing, and a lovely combination of tailored and fluid lines. An outfit in pure wool crepe, china blue or navy. Shirt in embroidered silk gauze. This coat and skirt and blouse is available from Harrods International Room at around £304 or H. Jorgensen, 18 Sloane St. SW3 or Dublin. Sling back shoes by Charles Jourdan £29.50.

Top right: Not surprisingly in view of the jumpiness of the fashion market and ever so slight a touch of ennui among customers for the light and fantastic, the best sellers in the Sales were the great classic names—Burberry, Jaeger—so now seems a good moment to re-introduce designers who provide what I would describe as Fall-Safe Fashion. It is beautifully made, thorough up to date, and yet timeless because it has such an individual look that it is recognized into the classic status immediately. This dress, in sea-green pure silk crepe de Chine is by Victor Edelstein, one of our new generation of ready-to-wear couturiers. Victor cuts lovingly and cleverly. The skirt was just enough to show what you want, nothing more, no grand dress ever has to be put on over your head (impossible: customers in the category do their hair and face before the frock is donned) everything is step-in and has the most subtle arrangement of fastenings—invisible, mostly—I have seen. This particular dress will be in the shops at the end of next month at around £198, but there are lovely Edelstein clothes at Harrods now. Out of town, Joan Pontin, 160 Broad Street, Birmingham.

Top left: Another long-term stayer, Pauline Wynn-Jones, who I first wrote about when she was at Liverpool Polytechnic. Beautiful quality fabrics, immensely precise detailing, and a lovely combination of tailored and fluid lines. An outfit in pure wool crepe, china blue or navy. Shirt in embroidered silk gauze. This coat and skirt and blouse is available from Harrods International Room at around £304 or H. Jorgensen, 18 Sloane St. SW3 or Dublin. Sling back shoes by Charles Jourdan £29.50.

Top right: Not surprisingly in view of the jumpiness of the fashion market and ever so slight a touch of ennui among customers for the light and fantastic, the best sellers in the Sales were the great classic names—Burberry, Jaeger—so now seems a good moment to re-introduce designers who provide what I would describe as Fall-Safe Fashion. It is beautifully made, thorough up to date, and yet timeless because it has such an individual look that it is recognized into the classic status immediately. This dress, in sea-green pure silk crepe de Chine is by Victor Edelstein, one of our new generation of ready-to-wear couturiers. Victor cuts lovingly and cleverly. The skirt was just enough to show what you want, nothing more, no grand dress ever has to be put on over your head (impossible: customers in the category do their hair and face before the frock is donned) everything is step-in and has the most subtle arrangement of fastenings—invisible, mostly—I have seen. This particular dress will be in the shops at the end of next month at around £198, but there are lovely Edelstein clothes at Harrods now. Out of town, Joan Pontin, 160 Broad Street, Birmingham.

Top left: Another long-term stayer, Pauline Wynn-Jones, who I first wrote about when she was at Liverpool Polytechnic. Beautiful quality fabrics, immensely precise detailing, and a lovely combination of tailored and fluid lines. An outfit in pure wool crepe, china blue or navy. Shirt in embroidered silk gauze. This coat and skirt and blouse is available from Harrods International Room at around £304 or H. Jorgensen, 18 Sloane St. SW3 or Dublin. Sling back shoes by Charles Jourdan £29.50.

Top right: Not surprisingly in view of the jumpiness of the fashion market and ever so slight a touch of ennui among customers for the light and fantastic, the best sellers in the Sales were the great classic names—Burberry, Jaeger—so now seems a good moment to re-introduce designers who provide what I would describe as Fall-Safe Fashion. It is beautifully made, thorough up to date, and yet timeless because it has such an individual look that it is recognized into the classic status immediately. This dress, in sea-green pure silk crepe de Chine is by Victor Edelstein, one of our new generation of ready-to-wear couturiers. Victor cuts lovingly and cleverly. The skirt was just enough to show what you want, nothing more, no grand dress ever has to be put on over your head (impossible: customers in the category do their hair and face before the frock is donned) everything is step-in and has the most subtle arrangement of fastenings—invisible, mostly—I have seen. This particular dress will be in the shops at the end of next month at around £198, but there are lovely Edelstein clothes at Harrods now. Out of town, Joan Pontin, 160 Broad Street, Birmingham.

Top left: Another long-term stayer, Pauline Wynn-Jones, who I first wrote about when she was at Liverpool Polytechnic. Beautiful quality fabrics, immensely precise detailing, and a lovely combination of tailored and fluid lines. An outfit in pure wool crepe, china blue or navy. Shirt in embroidered silk gauze. This coat and skirt and blouse is available from Harrods International Room at around £304 or H. Jorgensen, 18 Sloane St. SW3 or Dublin. Sling back shoes by Charles Jourdan £29.50.

Top right: Not surprisingly in view of the jumpiness of the fashion market and ever so slight a touch of ennui among customers for the light and fantastic, the best sellers in the Sales were the great classic names—Burberry, Jaeger—so now seems a good moment to re-introduce designers who provide what I would describe as Fall-Safe Fashion. It is beautifully made, thorough up to date, and yet timeless because it has such an individual look that it is recognized into the classic status immediately. This dress, in sea-green pure silk crepe de Chine is by Victor Edelstein, one of our new generation of ready-to-wear couturiers. Victor cuts lovingly and cleverly. The skirt was just enough to show what you want, nothing more, no grand dress ever has to be put on over your head (impossible: customers in the category do their hair and face before the frock is donned) everything is step-in and has the most subtle arrangement of fastenings—invisible, mostly—I have seen. This particular dress will be in the shops at the end of next month at around £198, but there are lovely Edelstein clothes at Harrods now. Out of town, Joan Pontin, 160 Broad Street, Birmingham.

Top left: Another long-term stayer, Pauline Wynn-Jones, who I first wrote about when she was at Liverpool Polytechnic. Beautiful quality fabrics, immensely precise detailing, and a lovely combination of tailored and fluid lines. An outfit in pure wool crepe, china blue or navy. Shirt in embroidered silk gauze. This coat and skirt and blouse is available from Harrods International Room at around £304 or H. Jorgensen, 18 Sloane St. SW3 or Dublin. Sling back shoes by Charles Jourdan £29.50.

Top right: Not surprisingly in view of the jumpiness of the fashion market and ever so slight a touch of ennui among customers for the light and fantastic, the best sellers in the Sales were the great classic names—Burberry, Jaeger—so now seems a good moment to re-introduce designers who provide what I would describe as Fall-Safe Fashion. It is beautifully made, thorough up to date, and yet timeless because it has such an individual look that it is recognized into the classic status immediately. This dress, in sea-green pure silk crepe de Chine is by Victor Edelstein, one of our new generation of ready-to-wear couturiers. Victor cuts lovingly and cleverly. The skirt was just enough to show what you want, nothing more, no grand dress ever has to be put on over your head (impossible: customers in the category do their hair and face before the frock is donned) everything is step-in and has the most subtle arrangement of fastenings—invisible, mostly—I have seen. This particular dress will be in the shops at the end of next month at around £198, but there are lovely Edelstein clothes at Harrods now. Out of town, Joan Pontin, 160 Broad Street, Birmingham.

Top left: Another long-term stayer, Pauline Wynn-Jones, who I first wrote about when she was at Liverpool Polytechnic. Beautiful quality fabrics, immensely precise detailing, and a lovely combination of tailored and fluid lines. An outfit in pure wool crepe, china blue or navy. Shirt in embroidered silk gauze. This coat and skirt and blouse is available from Harrods International Room at around £30

SPORT

Football

Home-spun
Wigan
game makes
sense

By Geoffrey Green

Wigan 1
This is the endless and continuing surprise of the FA Cup. Who would have imagined that 48 hours after Chelsea had gone to the top of the Second Division by annihilating Newcastle United they would be beaten at Stamford Bridge by a hard frozen fourth Division Wigan, having beaten Blackpool and Norwich Victoria earlier, have now won themselves a place in the fourth round to face Everton at Goodison Park.

Poor Chelsea. After all their euphoria of last Saturday, they were now let down. It is easy to understand since the pitch was a lottery more suited to the skills of John Curry. It was a skating rink. Chelsea, of course, should have won. But on this night it proved to be a nightmare for their usually dangerous striker Wallace. Three times in the first quarter of an hour of the second half he missed what appeared to be goals, once being denied by a four star save from five yards out by Brown under the Wigan crossbar.

In this spell, the only one of the most articulate players in the conditions, volleyed a deep cross from the same Walker against an upright Chelsea defence, which might have been three or four up in that spell. But it was not to be. To decipher events carefully and to give chapter and verse in the end produces nothing but flat-footed statistics. But the fact is that Chelsea pressed most of the second half to neutralise the goal scored by Wigan five minutes from the interval.

Chelsea's last, might have changed their line-up, but they were bought out the ball over from the right. But there was an understandable slip in the penalty area, and there was little Gore, who scored the goal.



Chelsea on ice: Langley tries to keep his balance as Gore, the match winner for Wigan, strikes in.

A barrier all through, who lobbed home precisely from the edge of the penalty area having spouted four up in that spell. But it was not to be. To decipher events carefully and to give chapter and verse in the end produces nothing but flat-footed statistics. But the fact is that Chelsea pressed most of the second half to neutralise the goal scored by Wigan five minutes from the interval.

Chelsea's last, might have changed their line-up, but they were bought out the ball over from the right. But there was an understandable slip in the penalty area, and there was little Gore, who scored the goal.

Chelsea's last, might have changed their line-up, but they were bought out the ball over from the right. But there was an understandable slip in the penalty area, and there was little Gore, who scored the goal.

A barrier all through, who lobbed home precisely from the edge of the penalty area having spouted four up in that spell. But it was not to be. To decipher events carefully and to give chapter and verse in the end produces nothing but flat-footed statistics. But the fact is that Chelsea pressed most of the second half to neutralise the goal scored by Wigan five minutes from the interval.

Chelsea's last, might have changed their line-up, but they were bought out the ball over from the right. But there was an understandable slip in the penalty area, and there was little Gore, who scored the goal.

Chelsea's last, might have changed their line-up, but they were bought out the ball over from the right. But there was an understandable slip in the penalty area, and there was little Gore, who scored the goal.

Not even pride can
rescue Palace

By Peter Walker

Crystal Palace 1
It showed last night for the first time this winter in the capital city of Wales and a chill blanket of defeat settled in around the shoulders of Crystal Palace once their second division opponents had discovered that again they more than matched their opponents in every department.

During the previous 210 minutes of this third round FA Cup game, only two in front for seven minutes in the first meeting, which ended 2-2 but at Ninian Park last night they sensed that the evening needed an hour's hard driving snow before the game could be called off. The game was called off but the ball was not out of play. The game was called off but the ball was not out of play.

With two tall strikers in Tostack and Waddie, Swansea's opening salvos, in front of what was virtually a home crowd, pumped the ball high into the area, that carried late into the second time Palace got within range they scored a twelfth-minute goal. Swansea's goal was a result of a free kick taken by Murphy from the right side of the box. The ball was headed by Waddie into the net.

There was always the feeling that the game was a bit more fire in their bellies and skill in their souls and within eight minutes of the restart they were level. Charles, amazingly cool for one so young, won the ball in the middle and served Rusbury, bursting down the left. His cross to the near post was the perfect height and weight for James, who flicked it past Burridge with clinical precision.

Immediately Palace were reeling, with nothing to even their arrears. Swansea's goal was a result of a free kick taken by Murphy from the right side of the box. The ball was headed by Waddie into the net.

There was always the feeling that the game was a bit more fire in their bellies and skill in their souls and within eight minutes of the restart they were level. Charles, amazingly cool for one so young, won the ball in the middle and served Rusbury, bursting down the left. His cross to the near post was the perfect height and weight for James, who flicked it past Burridge with clinical precision.

Immediately Palace were reeling, with nothing to even their arrears. Swansea's goal was a result of a free kick taken by Murphy from the right side of the box. The ball was headed by Waddie into the net.

There was always the feeling that the game was a bit more fire in their bellies and skill in their souls and within eight minutes of the restart they were level. Charles, amazingly cool for one so young, won the ball in the middle and served Rusbury, bursting down the left. His cross to the near post was the perfect height and weight for James, who flicked it past Burridge with clinical precision.

There was always the feeling that the game was a bit more fire in their bellies and skill in their souls and within eight minutes of the restart they were level. Charles, amazingly cool for one so young, won the ball in the middle and served Rusbury, bursting down the left. His cross to the near post was the perfect height and weight for James, who flicked it past Burridge with clinical precision.

There was always the feeling that the game was a bit more fire in their bellies and skill in their souls and within eight minutes of the restart they were level. Charles, amazingly cool for one so young, won the ball in the middle and served Rusbury, bursting down the left. His cross to the near post was the perfect height and weight for James, who flicked it past Burridge with clinical precision.

There was always the feeling that the game was a bit more fire in their bellies and skill in their souls and within eight minutes of the restart they were level. Charles, amazingly cool for one so young, won the ball in the middle and served Rusbury, bursting down the left. His cross to the near post was the perfect height and weight for James, who flicked it past Burridge with clinical precision.

There was always the feeling that the game was a bit more fire in their bellies and skill in their souls and within eight minutes of the restart they were level. Charles, amazingly cool for one so young, won the ball in the middle and served Rusbury, bursting down the left. His cross to the near post was the perfect height and weight for James, who flicked it past Burridge with clinical precision.

Hockey

Rebuilding
needed
rather than
inquisition

By Sydney Friskin

The management of Britain's hockey team are taking stock after the disappointing results in Karachi where all six matches were lost in the Champions Trophy tournament. The need of the hour is not so much an inquisition as the task of reconstruction. The team must begin to rebuild, rather than begin to inquisition.

Amnesty will be dispensed only on February 1 when the technical committee of the International Hockey Federation (FIH) meets in Cannes to confirm what already seems to have been decided. If the committee is correct, according to this list, 11 countries, including Britain, are sure of a place in the final.

Amnesty will be dispensed only on February 1 when the technical committee of the International Hockey Federation (FIH) meets in Cannes to confirm what already seems to have been decided. If the committee is correct, according to this list, 11 countries, including Britain, are sure of a place in the final.

Amnesty will be dispensed only on February 1 when the technical committee of the International Hockey Federation (FIH) meets in Cannes to confirm what already seems to have been decided. If the committee is correct, according to this list, 11 countries, including Britain, are sure of a place in the final.

Amnesty will be dispensed only on February 1 when the technical committee of the International Hockey Federation (FIH) meets in Cannes to confirm what already seems to have been decided. If the committee is correct, according to this list, 11 countries, including Britain, are sure of a place in the final.

Tennis

McEnroe's behaviour
graceful as his playFrom Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
New York, Jan 14

Misconduct marred both the big tournaments that took men's tennis into a new decade. World Championships Tennis, which promoted the doubles event at Olympia, ended yesterday at Madison Square Garden. In Philadelphia next week the five superstars who organize the event will begin to apply the code of conduct in Grand Prix events will consider means of enforcing the relevant rules more consistently.

A line judge is not empowered to report a player to the umpire, who must hear him himself before imposing a penalty. The umpire's hearing must be held in private. The umpire's hearing must be held in private.

A line judge is not empowered to report a player to the umpire, who must hear him himself before imposing a penalty. The umpire's hearing must be held in private. The umpire's hearing must be held in private.

A line judge is not empowered to report a player to the umpire, who must hear him himself before imposing a penalty. The umpire's hearing must be held in private. The umpire's hearing must be held in private.

A line judge is not empowered to report a player to the umpire, who must hear him himself before imposing a penalty. The umpire's hearing must be held in private. The umpire's hearing must be held in private.

behaviour was almost as graceful as his shot-making. McEnroe confirmed his stature as Borg's strongest challenger and twice came within ten points of beating him. Moreover, McEnroe and Peter Fleming were overwhelming in the doubles. They had an easy win over Wojtek Fibak and Tom Okker, who took Brian Gottfried and Raul Ramirez to five sets in the Olympia final.

Vitas Gerulaitis was shaking off a cold, but had a heartening tournament. On Friday he beat McEnroe, from whom he failed to make a set in their three matches last year, and on Saturday he beat Connors, who had defeated him in 16 consecutive matches. But in yesterday's final he ran into his friend and practice partner Borg, who had won all 16 of their previous matches and was not exactly paralyzed by apprehension. Gerulaitis told us that the beginning of the year was a tough time to get rolling. But he did not play that way here—nor did Borg.

Vitas Gerulaitis was shaking off a cold, but had a heartening tournament. On Friday he beat McEnroe, from whom he failed to make a set in their three matches last year, and on Saturday he beat Connors, who had defeated him in 16 consecutive matches. But in yesterday's final he ran into his friend and practice partner Borg, who had won all 16 of their previous matches and was not exactly paralyzed by apprehension. Gerulaitis told us that the beginning of the year was a tough time to get rolling. But he did not play that way here—nor did Borg.

Vitas Gerulaitis was shaking off a cold, but had a heartening tournament. On Friday he beat McEnroe, from whom he failed to make a set in their three matches last year, and on Saturday he beat Connors, who had defeated him in 16 consecutive matches. But in yesterday's final he ran into his friend and practice partner Borg, who had won all 16 of their previous matches and was not exactly paralyzed by apprehension. Gerulaitis told us that the beginning of the year was a tough time to get rolling. But he did not play that way here—nor did Borg.

Vitas Gerulaitis was shaking off a cold, but had a heartening tournament. On Friday he beat McEnroe, from whom he failed to make a set in their three matches last year, and on Saturday he beat Connors, who had defeated him in 16 consecutive matches. But in yesterday's final he ran into his friend and practice partner Borg, who had won all 16 of their previous matches and was not exactly paralyzed by apprehension. Gerulaitis told us that the beginning of the year was a tough time to get rolling. But he did not play that way here—nor did Borg.

Vitas Gerulaitis was shaking off a cold, but had a heartening tournament. On Friday he beat McEnroe, from whom he failed to make a set in their three matches last year, and on Saturday he beat Connors, who had defeated him in 16 consecutive matches. But in yesterday's final he ran into his friend and practice partner Borg, who had won all 16 of their previous matches and was not exactly paralyzed by apprehension. Gerulaitis told us that the beginning of the year was a tough time to get rolling. But he did not play that way here—nor did Borg.

Missing straw Swindon's main concern

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Among the interested parties awaiting the outcome of tonight's League Cup semi-final round first leg match between Swindon Town and Wolverhampton Wanderers, which is threatened by frost, will be the two north London first division clubs, Arsenal and Tottenham Hotspur. Arsenal will be curious to know whether their 4-3 defeat in Wiltshire in the first round was an omen of a third division club playing above themselves. Tottenham will be anxious to know whether it was something of more lasting significance.

Tottenham visit Swindon in the fourth round of the FA Cup on Saturday week, by which time their first round win over Wolves have become biased about confronting first division opposition, having also beaten Stoke City in the League Cup. The indications are that the defeat of Arsenal in December was something more than a stroke of cup fortune.

Swindon's victory at Luton in the third round of the FA Cup was another sign of their ability for Luton had a formidable home record and are still considered one of the favourites for promotion to the first division. Swindon, themselves, are still insisting that all of this cup excitement is less important than their promotion attempt, which has been hindered by the postponement of several matches. Managers always say.

Should Swindon reach the final after their second leg is finished at Wolverhampton on February 13, they would be in a good position to win the trophy once, in 1974 when they beat

Manchester City, but Gray, their 51.5m forward, was at Wembley three years ago as an Aston Villa player and recalled that, against Everton, Villa failed to display the form that had made them one of the most promising sides of the 1970s. He was injured and did not appear in the second replay at Wembley.

The League's current leading goalscorer is in the Swindon side and cost only £20,000. Alan Mayes was bought from Watford over a year ago after he had been replaced by Blissett. He soon began to score goals, including three on his first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Manchester City, but Gray, their 51.5m forward, was at Wembley three years ago as an Aston Villa player and recalled that, against Everton, Villa failed to display the form that had made them one of the most promising sides of the 1970s. He was injured and did not appear in the second replay at Wembley.

The League's current leading goalscorer is in the Swindon side and cost only £20,000. Alan Mayes was bought from Watford over a year ago after he had been replaced by Blissett. He soon began to score goals, including three on his first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Manchester City, but Gray, their 51.5m forward, was at Wembley three years ago as an Aston Villa player and recalled that, against Everton, Villa failed to display the form that had made them one of the most promising sides of the 1970s. He was injured and did not appear in the second replay at Wembley.

The League's current leading goalscorer is in the Swindon side and cost only £20,000. Alan Mayes was bought from Watford over a year ago after he had been replaced by Blissett. He soon began to score goals, including three on his first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Manchester City, but Gray, their 51.5m forward, was at Wembley three years ago as an Aston Villa player and recalled that, against Everton, Villa failed to display the form that had made them one of the most promising sides of the 1970s. He was injured and did not appear in the second replay at Wembley.

The League's current leading goalscorer is in the Swindon side and cost only £20,000. Alan Mayes was bought from Watford over a year ago after he had been replaced by Blissett. He soon began to score goals, including three on his first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Manchester City, but Gray, their 51.5m forward, was at Wembley three years ago as an Aston Villa player and recalled that, against Everton, Villa failed to display the form that had made them one of the most promising sides of the 1970s. He was injured and did not appear in the second replay at Wembley.

The League's current leading goalscorer is in the Swindon side and cost only £20,000. Alan Mayes was bought from Watford over a year ago after he had been replaced by Blissett. He soon began to score goals, including three on his first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Manchester City, but Gray, their 51.5m forward, was at Wembley three years ago as an Aston Villa player and recalled that, against Everton, Villa failed to display the form that had made them one of the most promising sides of the 1970s. He was injured and did not appear in the second replay at Wembley.

The League's current leading goalscorer is in the Swindon side and cost only £20,000. Alan Mayes was bought from Watford over a year ago after he had been replaced by Blissett. He soon began to score goals, including three on his first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Manchester City, but Gray, their 51.5m forward, was at Wembley three years ago as an Aston Villa player and recalled that, against Everton, Villa failed to display the form that had made them one of the most promising sides of the 1970s. He was injured and did not appear in the second replay at Wembley.

The League's current leading goalscorer is in the Swindon side and cost only £20,000. Alan Mayes was bought from Watford over a year ago after he had been replaced by Blissett. He soon began to score goals, including three on his first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Swindon have no injury problems on this first appearance. He is now partnered in the attack by Rowland and their combined total this season is 42. Swindon's two goals against Barnsley on Saturday were scored by these lively forwards and Rowland scored against Luton and Arsenal.

Racing

Wetherby programme

1.0	ROCKWILL SELLING HURDLE (Handicap: £549: 2m)			
000	Northwestern Spruce	5-12-0	N. Barry	
10000	Marwooden (S. Green)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
20000	Marwooden (S. Green)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
30000	Marwooden (S. Green)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
40000	Marwooden (S. Green)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
50000	Marwooden (S. Green)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
60000	Marwooden (S. Green)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
70000	Marwooden (S. Green)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
80000	Marwooden (S. Green)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
90000	Marwooden (S. Green)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
100000	Marwooden (S. Green)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
1.30	COLLINGHAM CHASE (Novices: £1,139: 2m 50yd)			
000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
10000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
20000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
30000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
40000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
50000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
60000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
70000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
80000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
90000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
100000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
2.0	BEAULOGH HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: £501: 2m)			
000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
10000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
20000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
30000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
40000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
50000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
60000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
70000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
80000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
90000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
100000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
2.30	KESWICK CHASE (Handicap: £1,376: 3m 100yd)			
000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
10000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
20000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
30000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
40000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
50000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
60000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
70000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
80000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
90000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
100000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
3.0	WICK CHASE (Handicap: £1,418: 2m 4f 100yd)			
000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
10000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
20000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
30000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
40000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
50000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
60000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
70000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
80000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
90000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
100000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
3.30	BEAULOGH HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: £617: 2m)			
000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
10000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
20000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
30000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
40000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
50000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
60000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
70000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
80000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
90000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
100000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
3.50	BEAULOGH HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: £617: 2m)			
000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
10000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
20000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
30000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
40000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
50000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
60000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
70000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
80000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
90000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	
100000	Big Ginger (D. J. Harrison)	5-10-0	N. Barry	

THE ARTS

London debuts

David Josefowitz, who conducted the New Chamber Soloists in his first London concert, comes to us from America where he did sterling work in the expansion of the retorded repertory just after the war and in the early days of long tours abroad. He has been a lively and spruce performer from his players, moulding phrases with much nonfeffensive detail. A brisk, non-sensse account of Mozart's little D major Divertimento, K136, set the work firmly in its place. The balance and with proper attention to shade and grace: there was a slight tendency to hurry at cadences, perhaps from concern to keep the music going.

When structure allowed a cadence to be marked, Mr. Josefowitz responded gratefully—there was such an example in the finale of Mozart's A major Violin Concerto. In the finale of Whistler's Ferras as the elegant stylish soloist, well supported by this conductor and his forces.

Another concerto, Vivaldi's opus 3, No. 11 in D minor, for two violins and cello (familiar to me from many years through a transcription by S. Schostakovich) was a little less well, perhaps because the excellent cellist was separated from his violinist colleagues by the conductor: the soloists were actually in the background. But the soloist played by Barry Wilde. Mr. Josefowitz's qualities as interpreter were most generously in evidence when we came to Schubert's first symphony. This was a ripe, mature performance, in which the melodies—especially in the adante—were savoured to the full, and tempi varied when expression seemed to warrant it, rather than in the romantic manner. The results sometimes sounded extravagant, but not overdone. There was no doubting the knowledge and love which backed them.

William Mann

The Jugoslav violinist, Miha Pogacnik first appeared in London when there was no time to salute his refined artistry in unaccompanied Bach. Returning to the Wigmore Hall with the Hungarian pianist Tibor Szasz, he dated the start of his collaboration with Beechworth. Presumably playing his renowned 1698 Stradivarius he produced tone not large but of great lyrical beauty, which together with his wholly unforced natural fluency gave the early "Spring" sonata a winning quality. The second of the sonata, Opus 30 No 2, was no less agile, though the heightened drama of the outer movements needed a wider range of dynamics and the Adagio more intensity of expression. The "Kreutzer" confirmed the suspicion that Mr Pogacnik, still only 30, is more of a classical reproducer than a romantic creator. Neither he nor his ready-fingered partner has yet made this music quite enough his own, as the saying goes, though both musicians are outstanding on their toes and very ready to listen to each other.

Joan Chissell

Amoco expands its support for WNO

Following the success of the Amoco Festival of Opera at the Dominion Theatre in December, Amoco's support for Welsh National Opera is being extended to several areas of the company's work. Having sponsored the recording of Verdi choruses released just before Christmas, Amoco will contribute towards the production of the recording of WNO's *Tristan und Isolde* conducted by Reginald Goodall.


Other Amoco sponsored projects for 1980-81 include a new production of *Die Walküre* for touring in Wales and a bursary scheme to underwrite additional members of the WNO chorus. Next season's Amoco Festival of Opera in London has yet to be announced, but negotiations are in progress to bring over a major foreign opera company.

Welsh National Opera is scheduled for April 1982.


The Times Special Reports


All the subject matter
on all the
subjects that matter

PIAF



Jane Lapotaire's double
award winning
performance as the
legendary Edith Piaf in
Pam Geins' PIAF is at
Wyndham's
from Tonight

 Wyndham's Theatre
Box Office 836 3028
Credit cards 01 378 6365

 **RSC**

**U.K. premiere
Daily Mail**



Clarke's subtle taste for the perfumed sinner

Harry Clarke
Ulster Museum, Belfast

The Seven and Five Society
Michael Parkin

**Malcolm Arbuthnot,
1874-1967**
Regent Street
Polytechnic and
Blond Fine Art

In a world which dotes on Arthur Rackham, finds the serious Illustrations of Heath Robinson again more interesting than his funny machines, and has somehow contrived to turn the recent clearance of Jessie M. King's bits and pieces into "one of the most important studio sales of the century", it was no doubt inevitable that Harry Clarke's turn for study and reevaluation would come up. But the inevitable often takes rather a long time to happen, and it is one of those unsurprising surprises that the last comprehensive showing of his work before the war in art in Belfast (Cork next month) was 55 years ago. Staged by the artist himself in his new stained-glass studio in Dublin when he was 55 years old and few, even among his closest associates, guessed that he had only five more years to live.

To people this side of the Irish Sea the mention of stained glass may seem odd: if it has been known at all it has been for his handful of superb illustrated books like *Pope's Tales of Mystery and Imagination* (1919), *Faust* (1925) and the *Selected Poems* of Swinburne (1928). But in fact stained glass was his family background and his central occupation throughout his professional life. His father was a printer from Leeds who set up his business as a church decorator in Dublin in the 1880s

and deliberately bad Harry, his younger son, trained in the art and craft of stained glass to bolster up that side of the family. Harry's designs have not always been quite unpredictable, but he was the boy's extraordinary originality as a designer: taking up more or less where his father left off, he proceeded, under the unlikely influence of Beardsley, to develop his own highly personal graphic style, in glass staining and painting, so that his work was as original in the medium during this period of mostly rather pallid, pharisee-good-taste ecclesiastical painting as he is the only one who would not have been dismissible, as much for its strength and subtle design as for its rich and barbaric colouring.

The book illustrations, though important, were something of an annex to this extraordinarily prolific and varied output. At least there is absolute stylistic consistency in Clarke's work, whether he is celebrating saints or exploring the perils of a diabolical underworld. Pope or Walpurgisnacht, it must be said, though, that he seems to be in general happier with perfumed sinners than the odour of sanctity: the key work here being *St. George and the Dragon*, prize-winning window The *Unhappy Judas* of 1913, when Judas, gaunt and richly dressed in yellow, the 'colour of deceit', is shown large-scale and in a room of his own, simply paled to the sky with the thirty pieces of silver, while above his dead body, much smaller, is being carried off by angels who clearly mean to put him in the next world. The last, *St. Peter's Sermon*, is seen from the

Not that this particular window seems ever to have been destined for a church. But an astonishing number of his gaunt and decadent figures, sworn out with the contemplation of strange sins, did in fact find happy homes in otherwise staid ecclesiastical surroundings. For that matter, it is surprising to find his characteristic

Elephant, by David Jones, from the Seven and Five Society exhibition; and an illustration for **Walpurgis Night**, from Goethe's *Faust*, by Harry Clarke, on show at the Ulster Museum, Belfast



die style applied to such im-
probable objects as the Irish
Higher School Certificate and
the Preference Stock Certifi-
cate of the Dublin Corporation
Tramways Co. In some of his
earlier illustrations, like the
unpublished series for "The
Ancient Mariner" his fanciful
treatment of the story at one
hand: the mariner himself
gorgeously caparisoned
throughout his worst trials
looks more like Haroun Al-
Rasheed or Balthazar than
of wearing this rather elab-
orate feathered necktie and
Coleridge's soul in torment.
But once he gets on to the
dissolution of M. Valdemar
and the death of the
enormously liquid mass of loath-
some or detestable putri-
dity" Clarke is home and dry

None of the artistic progeny of Beardsley managed quite such an individual note of dazzling originality. As compared with Ben Stoker, that other Anglo-Irish master of the macabre, he was in everyday life bluffer and jolly and straightforward, but evidently heartier, particularly in his sympathy for the dream some very curious old dreams. Compared with the extravagances of this latterday Irish Symbolist, there is something about the contemporary activities of the Seven and Five Society. Or as Mark Glassebrook observes in his informative historical introduction to the touring show, the approach of the group in its heyday was "Apollonian rather than Dionysian". No one seems to know why it was named as this in 1920 it did not have exactly

...the group and not have actually
...112 members, let alone, as the
...tradition has it, seven painters
...include five sculptors. Still, with
...any group so eclectic it could
...include at various times
(though not quite all at once)
...Ben Nicholson, Ivon Hitchens,
...David Jones, John Piper,
...Claude Lorraine, Frances Hodg-
...kin, Christopher Wood and
...another important Irish artist
...in stained glass, Evie Hone,
...what is mainly remarkable is
...that it survived for so long—
...until 1935.

Towards the end it was
...driven by disputes, particularly

because of a section led by Nicholson who wanted it to go over exclusively and dogmatically to abstractionism. Before it foundered, though, the land of its members and friends and exhibitors reads like a role of names for a twentieth-century English art gallery. The exhibition is more of an anthology of good minor works than a demonstration (how could it be?) of any unifying factor. Some of the works shown are in fact very good indeed: a portrait by the American, Jackson, abstracted rather than abstract, a lovely David Jones of an elephant, and impressive drawings and paintings by lesser familiar members such as Sidney Hunt (a finely feline cat), John Goss (a massive dog), and Colin Seely. Everything except a couple of Plight's futuristic linocut hymns to speed is, however, sober,

moderate, precise: the essence of one would say, of Englishness in English art.

Malcolm Arbuthnot is an historical curiosity: he began as a photographer, and a very distinguished one, member of the Royal Photographic Society, which has just recently been the subject of a most scholarly and interesting book by Margaret E. Barker (published by Heinemann for the Royal Photographic Society at £18.50), and friend and associate of the late Sir Edwin Langdon Coburn, Frederick Evans and Streichenberg. Then in middle-life he gave up photography completely, retired to Jersey and devoted himself to painting instead. To judge by the work on show it is not as if he had not been devoted to his work (that a photograph of the Poly is mainly photographic and documents, with some paintings, that at Blond is all

paintings), there was little or no connexion between his two spheres of activity, whereas in the life of Paul Nash, another distinguished in both sorts, the same eye is immediately apparent whatever his medium. The result in his easel pictures is much more engagingly as a photographer than as a painter. His portraits are excellent, his other subjects, within the conventions imposed by the period in terms of art, puzzling and even fully satisfying. Why, one may wonder, did he give this up to become a very minor painter or rather awkward semi-symbolic landscaper, likeable but nothing special? Late-forties sobriety, the photographic, perhaps, but with his background it is difficult to see how. Is a puzzlement.

John Russell Taylor

Television

Skin
LWT

On the face of it, Lond

end's new Minorities Unit
ounds a laudable and timely
venture: an ideal broadcasting
recipe for the capital of a dis-
united kingdom staggering
blindly into a new and perilous
decade. Let the voice of the for-
gotten communities be heard.
Let each community hear the

In one area the unit is betting on a proven winner. *Twentieth Century Fox*, a series due to start in the spring, will carry on from where *London Street-Porter* excellently *London Weekender* *Show* left off: "young people are not a very difficult minority to package, either for them or for the rest of human youth. But the unit is taking a risk with the forthcoming series on homosexuals, which will address itself to the cultural and political issues now concerning London's "gay" community. Great ingenuity will be

Great indignity. I was told to stand in being typed as a photo programme alienating both black heterosexuals and those homosexuals who do not want to differentiate themselves in this way from the rest of the community.

Skin, the unit's series about blacks and brown opened on Sunday with a sadly inauspicious report on the growing racist tensions in Southern Africa. The series, what is, both for it said and for the way it said it.

It is, of course, to Britain's lasting shame that Asians, with their eminently assimilable traditions of hard work and abiding the law, should have to resort to political action to defend themselves against racial discrimination. To the extent that *Skin* dealt with that, *Skin* did a reasonable job.

But the programme's central

message was. of a markedly parochial (and, incidentally, all-male) 'nature': up with the thrusting and aggressive Southall Youth Movement, down with the fuddy-duddy, time-serving, soft-living Indian Workers' Association. The former, we were told over and over again, had grabbed the political baton from the nervous fingers of the latter, in the bitter, judicial aftermath of last year's elections.

Sundays fare on the other side of the Atlantic is currently rich in adaptations. William Trevor's version of *The Old Curiosity Shop* (BBC 1) is excellently cast and finely directed, is proving a triumph with Dickens's visions of good and evil and his cameo of wit and eccentricity being presented in unforgettable form.

Natalie Ogle is a quinescentially Victorian Little Nell. Four hours later she is a perthy Regency creature in Fay Weldon's dramatization of *Pride and Prejudice* (BBC 2), a ampler review of which must await a later date.

An evening with Queen Victoria Old Vic

Irving Wardle
Katrina Hendrey, who devised this programme, is not the first to discover Queen Victoria to be a remarkably effective dramatic author, but unlike others in the field she has done her musical homework as well. Thus, besides extracts from the letters and journals, we hear the infant queen's cross-bred through J. H. Cromb's 1930s recording of the studies, and see her dance steps to the forgotten quadrilles of the 1840s: and when she declares her healthy dislike of babies in general and Bertie in particular, it is to the music of the of Alberta's dotting lullaby "Pretty Baby" to words by Viscount Forwick.

Thanks to Ian Partridge, and to Richard Burnett who coaxes some tender music from a bonny 1835 *Scottish Air*, and Collard, Albrecht's musical director, *lieder* seem genuinely heart-felt, and do more than any of the words to explain how the down-to-earth British monarch came to be transfixed by the arrow of German romanticism.

The key to Victoria's theatrical vitality lies in her abrupt change from the musical to the play. Her thing is agreeable, beautiful, charming, and then she lets the babies have it with both barrels.

Pruella Scales is a perfect mistress of this effect, which she exercises mainly during the early years. But the whole performance is enriched by a gently glancing mockery which Albrecht has encouraged to stand outside the part. "I got into the State coach, and we began our progress", she says, girlishly imitating the shape of things to come. The portrait is always affectionate, but when it comes to lines like "There is a general feeling that India ought to belong to me", there is a momentary chill in the air. I wish the Old Vic good luck with this programme round the summer arts festivals.

Forthcoming events on the British stage

The Club, a new comedy by the Australian playwright David Williamson, will open at the Hampstead Theatre on January 21 for a run of five weeks. The production was originally presented by the Nimrod Theatre in Sydney in 1977.

Groupe TSE, the Argentinian company which is now based in Paris, will be presenting its production, *Heartaches of an English Pussycat* at the Old

Vic from January 21 to 26. The entertainment, with music and dance, which was seen earlier this year at the Edinburgh Festival, will also be presented at the Warwick Arts Centre, Coventry, on January 18 and 19.

Arthur Miller's first big success, *All My Sons*, is among the productions scheduled for the Bristol Old Vic in its coming spring season. Other plays include *A Midsummer Night's*

Dream, David Hare's *Plenty* and Charles Cilton's *Oh What a Lovely War!* At the New Theatre there will be productions of Hugh Whitemore's *Stevie*, Nigel Williams's *Class*, *Enemy* and Marlowe's *Edward II*.

to 16. The production, by the Abbey Theatre company, is directed by Joe Dowling and has a cast headed by Cyril Cusack.

A new play by Stephen Jeffreys, *Jubilee Too*, set in Cumbria during the jubilee celebrations in 1977, will open at the Arts Centre, Warwick University, tomorrow. The production, by Paines Plough, will then go on tour in England and Northern Ireland.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

President Carter's action over Afghanistan is not without its problems

Has putting Salt on the shelf done anyone any good?

One of the first measures President Carter took to protest at the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was to ask Congress to postpone consideration of the Salt Treaty. The move was as much to deny the President's domestic opponents the pleasure of killing the treaty than any real reassessment of strategic arms limitation and deterrence in general, still officially described as being in America's "national security interests". Before the current crisis headquarters in the Senate had come to doubt that the necessary two-thirds majority for treaty ratification could be found. A number of key Senators had already urged delay, aware that in an election year this meant shelving the matter until 1981. New military programmes and the sense of disillusion surrounding the whole exercise may well make it difficult to resume serious arms control negotiations for some time.

The delay in and possible loss of Salt in this manner is held to be a serious setback for the Soviet Union, adding to the costs of the Afghanistan adventure. The prestige of President Brezhnev is very much associated with Salt; the treaty is one often assumed to work to the Soviet advantage; in an unrestrained armed race, competition with American technological prowess would severely stretch Soviet capabilities at a time when the

economy is in serious difficulties.

However Salt was becoming a diminishing asset for the Soviet Union. It made many concessions in the negotiations and would have been required by the treaty's provision to adjust its force structure far more than the United States. The Americans have said that they will continue to abide by the treaty's provisions, but the only real effect here will be in testing the new MX missile—otherwise it will barely notice the difference.

The Soviet Union on the other hand would be expected to remove a number of existing weapons. It became apparent during 1979 that in order to appease Congressional opponents the United States Administration was going to raise the defence budget and move forward with new programmes (such as the MX missile) that the Russians might have hoped to contain in subsequent negotiations. Salt began to look less attractive. The low point came with NATO's decision to go ahead with the modernization of its long-range theatre nuclear forces last month, allowing for a substantial increase in the number of American missiles which could hit Soviet territory and delivering a rebuff to Brezhnev in the process. Most important of all, despite all the concessions to the hard-liners,

The Russians had probably written off Salt before

Salt was still stuck in the Senate with little prospect of an early and satisfactory vote. For all these reasons it is probable that the Soviet leadership had virtually written off Salt prior to the Afghanistan invasion.

In the West it was once believed that the promise of Salt would be sufficient to moderate Soviet foreign policy. The value placed on Salt in the Kremlin offered an opportunity to link progress in the negotiations with good behaviour in the rest of the world. There were always limits to this linkage because the United States had its own arms control objectives to pursue within Salt. It did work in a negative fashion: the various Soviet interventions in the Third World undoubtedly soured the negotiating atmosphere and the political support for détente in the West.

Once the treaty was signed last June, the United States made it clear to the Soviet Union that any more episodes of the Angolan or Ethiopian varieties would seriously jeopardize the chances for Salt's passage through the Senate.

Although 1979 was a year of relative Soviet restraint, yet this did not assist Salt in Congress. By the end of the year the Kremlin appears to have concluded that Salt neither benefited nor would benefit from any further foreign policy concessions. This effectively removed one argument against intervention in Afghanistan. Of course, even with a healthy Salt the invasion might well have gone ahead—but then at least President Carter would have had a genuine means of making the Russians pay a penalty.

If this analysis is correct it may well be that Congress, in its diatribe and obdurate approach to Salt, has managed to squander whatever leverage the treaty provided over Soviet policy. The experience is not dissimilar to that of 1974 when all gains on behalf of Soviet Jewry wishing to emigrate achieved during negotiations on the United States-Soviet trade agreement were lost when Senator Jackson attempted to push the Russians too far too publicly.

While Salt may have been a failure in Moscow or Washington, its loss is not

without problems. With all other arms control negotiations hopelessly bogged down there appears to be no credible alternative to sustained arms competition as an available means for reviving super-power détente. It will now be difficult to satisfy those in NATO who only supported the December decision to modernize their nuclear forces by the inclusion of an offer to negotiate on the matter with the Soviet Union. Not only is the obvious negotiating forum now unavailable, but also the Russians have publicly rejected the NATO offer—another side of their disillusionment with the Salt process.

It is nevertheless important to recognize that the decline of Salt, and arms control in general, began long before the current crisis. Its achievements have offered a slight return for a massive and often acrimonious negotiating effort. The question must be asked whether arms control as it has been understood and practised over the past decade can any longer serve a useful purpose, and it must be answered before Salt is taken down from the shelf where it has just been put.

Lawrence Freedman
The author is Head of Policy Studies at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Marcel Berlins continues his series on China's legal revolution

Justice seen to be done in the people's court

The accused was 23, worked in a candy sugar-coating factory, and had tried to kill his girl friend with a kitchen chopper. Nearly 2,000 people crammed the auditorium of the Workers' Cultural Club of the Nan-shi district of Shanghai for his trial. It was an all-ticket affair.

The case had aroused such local interest that, in keeping with the government's policy of educating the masses about the law, it had been decided to hold the trial at a venue with a larger audience capacity than an ordinary courtroom.

The trial was among the first to be held under the provisions of China's new codes of criminal law and criminal procedure, and many of the spectators had come equipped with a little book containing the new laws. There was no doubt about the facts, and the accused had confessed to the attack, although it was not until shortly before the trial that he had admitted an intention to kill, having previously insisted that he merely wanted to frighten the girl.

Sitting at a plain table at centre stage were the judge of the Nan-shi Municipal People's Court and two "people's assessors", one of them appointed for the case because he worked at the same factory as the accused and his girl-friend. The other, a woman, had no link with the case but had occasionally served as an assessor before.

On one side of the stage sat the procurator—public prosecutor—and his trainee assistant; on the opposite side, the defence advocate, an experienced lawyer (pre-Cultural Revolution) who had been appointed by the court a few days before the trial. The accused and witnesses occupied the front of the stage, but the form of the proceedings followed a pattern familiar to most continental systems. The accused gave his version of the

quarrel leading up his his attack on the girl (chopping off one of her fingers as he tried to protect her head). The girl then gave evidence, followed by three witnesses who had rushed in to try to save her. Their evidence was that after failing to chop her to death the accused then tried to strangle her—an important point on the issue of his intention to kill. Both the accused and his advocate were given the opportunity to ask questions of the witnesses.

In fact, as we learnt later, the whole truth about the case did not come out. Among the categories of cases—or parts of cases—not heard in public are those involving "personal secrets", which, in effect, means cases with a sexual content. The girl had apparently allowed sexual favours to others, but this did not come out at the hearing. The audience was left with the impression that the quarrel leading to the attack was about the girl's refusal to go to the cinema with the accused.

At the end of the evidence the prosecutor spoke in the style of prosecutors all over the world, without, however, recommending a particular penalty. The defence advocate would not have been out of place in the Old Bailey. Fortright and robust, he minimized the seriousness of the crime, contested the admissibility of evidence about the accused's previous bad behaviour, stressed

Inside a people's court in China: no privilege whatever is permissible before the law.

sed the provocation to which the accused had been subjected, and suggested that part of the trouble was that both parties were too young and immature to form "correct attitudes to their relationship". This led him into a speech praising the virtues of late marriage—the topic of a national campaign—which drew an approbatory murmur from the audience.

A straw poll taken among spectators during the ten-minute retirement of the judge and assessors showed popular feeling to favour a sentence of seven or eight years' imprisonment. The court's verdict was 10 years, and the accused was told of his right to appeal. The proceedings had taken two hours.

It is, of course, impossible to assess whether the trial was typical, and it is too soon to make a judgment about the efficacy of the new criminal law and procedure codes. On paper, they provide an accused with all the safeguards that an inquisitorial system of criminal justice can offer. The interrogation process is strictly controlled, the use of any form of violence on a suspect prohibited, there is scope for reviews and appeals at various stages, special protection is

given to juveniles, and "all citizens are equal in the application of the law. No privilege whatsoever is permissible before the law".

At the same time, the law still remains subject to the overriding political ideology of the state, which includes conformity to the will of the masses. The criminal law code states as one of its main principles the use of "punishment to combat all counter-revolutionary crimes". The possible elasticity of the term "counter-revolutionary" hardly needs to be stressed, although a number of high officials made it clear to us that mere criticism, even in strong terms, would not amount to illegal activity.

As for non-political crimes, it is clear that the incidence of juvenile delinquency, especially in the big cities, is worrying the authorities. Much of the blame is being placed on parents who, incorrectly guided by the principles of the Cultural Revolution, have failed to bring up their children properly, either beating them or pampering them too much.

Penal policy in China stresses the reeducation of criminals as much as their punishment. There are regular discussions in the prisons on ideology, and a copy of the *People's Daily* is

in every cell. A prisoner can earn remission of his sentence by hard work at the task assigned to him—many prisons have factories—and by showing that he has undergone a genuine reformation.

China still retains the death penalty, and judging from public notices in the major cities, executions are not infrequent. There is, however, provision for a two-year postponement of the punishment, to allow the offender a chance to show his genuine change of heart.

There is at present some uncertainty and controversy about the use of the death penalty. Recently, an execution was shown on television. When questioned on this, a judge in Peking, showing some embarrassment, suggested that the public viewing had been a mistake. A few days later a judge in Shanghai told us that the publicity had been "inspiring".

But even that judge stressed that the policy was to educate, not to frighten, people into respect for the law. There is, at a high level of government, an abolitionist faction, and it is significant that it has already been stated by Chairman Hua that the Gang of Four will not be executed, wherever the result of their forthcoming trial.

To be continued

Bernard Levin gets hooked on the Thirties

Putting on the style



TAKE YOUR CAR BY L.N.E.R

WITH ONE FIRST OR TWO THIRD CLASS TICKETS THE RATES ARE

SINGLE JOURNEY 3rd
RETURN JOURNEY 3rd
OUTWARD 3rd
RETURN 1st

Ask for particulars at L.N.E.R Stations and Offices

LONDON & NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

A LNER poster in 1935: not only the prices have changed.

I've really done it now. A life-long habit of leaving visits to exhibitions to the last minute (I have lost count of the number I have attended on the day they closed) has imposed itself again, and I find myself in the position of writing about an exhibition which is no longer to be seen, though it ran, at the Hayward Gallery, for almost three months. I am referring to *Thirties: British art and design before the war*, and I am writing about it now, despite the fact that nothing I say can persuade even the most willing of my readers to go to it (though I hope to make some of those who missed it regret their failure as keenly as I rejoice at having seen it just in time), because it provided so superb a reconstruction of the era it commemorates, together with so nostalgically evocative a reawakening of feelings in one who, though barely in his teens when the decade ended, was made to realize by the exhibition just how much he had unconsciously absorbed of the appearance of the world around him in those formative years, that if I do not express and share both my delight in the reconstruction and my emotions at the reawakening, now that I shall begin to twitch in a most unpleasant manner.

Until fairly recently it had been fashionable to jeer at the visual quality of the artefacts of the thirties. That attitude has long been disappearing (and I may say that it would be a singularly dangerous one to advance within sight of the Hayward, which must surely have a very good chance of carrying off the First Prize in the current design competition). I shall shortly be organizing to determine once and for all which is the most hideous building put up in London since the end of the Second World War (a contest which I shall also conduct). I shall also be organizing to determine once and for all which is the most hideous building put up in London since the end of the Second World War (a contest which I shall also conduct).

For *Thirties* offered the most conclusive proof that the design of the decade it commemorates was a blend of the beautiful with the functional that no decade since, and few before, could match. Somebody, no doubt, will put in a claim on the same basis for the fifties, but the speed with which South Bank has dated itself any such assertion; though *Thirties* made me smile almost throughout, the smile was not one of patronizing forgiveness for something harmlessly quaint but a tribute to the vigour and vitality of the work and to the real joy it provided for the spectator.

How lamentably we have regressed

Of course, for anyone my age or over there is an extra layer of joy in the flood of memories the show brought back. But I think it is possible to distinguish between the two sorts of pleasure it gave, and powerful evidence that I am right was provided, on the day I went, by the enormous number of visitors present who were visibly and audibly rapt at what they saw, though many of them were not more than half my age and some hardly a third of it.

They could never have seen anything like the wall-clock by Ambrose Heal or the corner clock by Eric Gill, the hall table by Oliver Hill, (itself capable of filling with tears the eyes of any man who was alive, even if only in his cradle, when Britain went off the Gold Standard), the candlesticks by C. W. Gilbert, the book-bindings of the Sydney Cockerell and the printing of the Gregynog Press, the dress-making by Betty Joel, the radio by Wells Coates (both of whom made me want to go and lie down until the pain and the pleasure had alike worn off), the Shell advertising campaigns, the three even stripes of the early Penguin covers, the posters by McKnight Kauff, (an excellent study of his work by Melvyn Bragg, who has recently appeared), Barnett Freedman and Frank Newbould, the news-photos of James Jarché, the prints of Marion Dorn. Yet the young people who thronged around me, amid the paucity of effectiveness and simplicity of it all, were clearly having as marvellous a time as I was.

One of the pleasantest things about *Thirties* was how un-didactic it was. To be sure, the visitor could not but be conscious of poverty, unemployment, the gathering storm (the final section of the exhibition, which I did not see, but which took us into the war, not forgetting the standard-issue gas-mask). But there was no attempt to cram down our throats the contrast between a miser at the coalface and the Duchess of York talking to Bunny Austin at a garden-party, and rightly (it would have been rather a good joke to include

Of course, even I had never been inside Tilly Losch's all-glass bathroom (designed by Paul Nash and lovingly reconstructed for the exhibition by the original builders, James Clark, Eaton and Son); of course, everybody is familiar with the famous "Daily Express" building in Fleet Street, still as modern as it is handsome; of course everybody sees (but few, I fear, notice) the splendid entrances to so many suburban tube-stations (a vast assortment of which were shown in slide-sequences); of course it would be a dreadful day if anybody were ever to see anything built to the model of the Sir Edwin Lutyens' proposed Liverpool Cathedral, the very first object in the exhibition, and some 16½ ft long, which very nearly caused me to flee screaming into the open air and stay there; of course enough of the architecture of the period remains for anyone who wishes to understand it to do so.

But when all that has been allowed for, *Thirties* triumphed because of the strength of the design embedded in its objects, and its final success was to make us see how lamentably we have regressed, in so many fields, from the standards that decade set. What trash modern motor-car design is, compared to the lines of those illustrated at the Hayward! How feeble is British Rail's "Flying Banana" beside Nigel Gresley's "Steam Link" engine for the LNER! How inadequate would Taylor Woodrow's Ronan Point have appeared, compared to Lubetkin and Tecton's High Point, Highgate, even if the former had not fallen down! One of the pleasantest things about *Thirties* was how un-didactic it was. To be sure, the visitor could not but be conscious of poverty, unemployment, the gathering storm (the final section of the exhibition, which I did not see, but which took us into the war, not forgetting the standard-issue gas-mask). But there was no attempt to cram down our throats the contrast between a miser at the coalface and the Duchess of York talking to Bunny Austin at a garden-party, and rightly (it would have been rather a good joke to include

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1979

Unleashing the feedback from the East

Being a rudimentary technological relic from way back BC (Before the Chip), sound radio has come to be something of a Cinderella among the brasher uppy sisters of video recording, Ceefax, Oracle and the Daily Star. But in its relative technical simplicity lies its great strength, enabling it to pole-vault over frontiers where closed to television and the printed word.

The heartstopping poker game being played by the three superpowers at the table of world politics has had its unexpected side-effects, not least upon the Chinese service of the BBC.

Bush House has been beaming Mandarin and Cantonese to mainland China since 1941, but during the reign of the Gang of Four the BBC had almost no way of discovering how many people were listening, or how the output was being received. In 1978, for example, a total of only 17 listeners' letters found their way back to the Overseas Service headquarters in the Aldwych.

Then, with the change of political climate, and Peking's blossoming courtship with the West, audience reaction blossomed too, and last year the BBC received no fewer than 17,000 letters from mainland Chinese listeners, many of them praising the service as a vehicle for learning English, and asking for copies of a complementary textbook.

Quite unimpeded, at least by the BBC, correspondents sent in over 1,000 suggestions for a cover design for an English By Radio booklet.

The artist, who ironically lives in Changsha, the provincial capital of Hunan, where Mao attended university, appended the following dedication to the BBC Overseas Service:

"Words are like a ribbon of friendship. You are as beautiful as the phoenix.

Let our friendship be like the Great Wall. Strong and unbreakable a thousand generations."

Fine sentiments, and ones which the 20 staff of the Chinese service hope will permeate to the upper echelons of Whitehall, whence has come the order to cut £2.7m from the Bush House annual budget.



Travel agents' hyperbole spotted last week in a Piccadilly airline office.

In spite of the financial squeeze, Bush House has every intention of maintaining its 11 hours of daily Chinese transmissions.

But they observe ruefully that even Albania manages three hours of daily transmission to China, six hours to North Korea, eight hours to the United States, and 27 hours to the Soviet Union. Last year the Soviets registered 43 new transmitters, and it is as the BBC's overseas transmitter replacement and improvement programme that the bulk of the cuts will fall.

Still, the English By Radio booklet with its handsome cover should cement Anglo-

Chinese friendships. Lesson 88: "I can't find my wife." Lesson 106: "I'll give you an injection."

Voice from the Vatican garden

Another broadcaster whose fan mail has increased by leaps and bounds is Father Roberto Tucci, who would be the first to admit that his name is hardly a household word in the Jimmy Young class, at least not in this country.

Tucci, who has been on a private visit to London, is director-general of the unashamedly propagandist Vatican Radio, established in 1931

to allow Popes to make occasional addresses to the world, and launched by the voice of Signor Marconi himself, who set up the transmitter in the Vatican gardens and made the first broadcast.

Vatican Radio broadcasts daily in 32 languages, including Lithuanian and Esperanto, almost as many as the BBC, but its weekly output of 250 hours on two wavelengths falls well short of the 700 hours generated by *Radio House*.

Last year we, too, began to receive letters from listeners in China, for the first time in many years", Tucci said. "They were from old Christians, people whose families had been Christians, both Catholic and Protestant, and those who were simply interested in the Church and in learning English."

Vatican Radio's main purpose, said Tucci, was to maintain a lifeline with practising Christians in those countries where the church was in difficulties, and where Christians were isolated from the rest of the church. One of its most popular languages is Lithuanian, where the Catholic tradition is still strong and where the radio claims a regular audience of one-third of the total population.

The station's main output, from a powerful new 500-kilowatt transmitter on the outskirts of Rome, is a solidly spiritual diet of religious news and discussion, interspersed with music. Its finest hour was undoubtedly last year, when during the Pope's visit to Mexico it broadcast 45 hours of live reportage on his every step and utterance.

Short story avalanche

It is not only the Chinese who are writing to the wireless in their thousands. Our own civilised domestic animal, Radio Three, has been inundated with entries for its short story contest, in spite of the barest minimum of publicity.

Piers Plowright, the BBC man in charge of the competition, tells me that he has been buried under an avalanche of no fewer than 7,500 literary works, ranging in quality from pearls to dross. Every single entry, he assured me, had been read, and at this moment the four judges—William Trevor, Beryl Bainbridge, Eva Figs and Robert Nye—are re-reading a final selection of 35 stories, each.



"We were anxious to tap new, original and extremely good talent. We wanted to take the short story form further and deeper than it is done on Radio Four's Morning Story slot," said Mr Plowright. "Radio Three has in the past

tended to stick to short stories by established writers, we need to find some new ones."

The winner, whose name and work will be broadcast on February 1, will receive a prize of £1,000, a dizzy greater sum than the hard-pressed BBC normally pays for original stories or scripts. There is also a plan for a BBC book of the best entries, if the standard is sufficiently high. A welcome move; the outlets for short stories are sadly few these days.

The last time I occupied this basement squat I asked you to tell me the origin of the tight-house outside King's Cross station. So far I have had only one reply—from the Elder Brother of Trinity House insisting it is not one of theirs. Is there nobody out there who knows what it is?

I am always glad to hear reports of this newspaper being shown the respect it deserves. A reader recently went to the news kiosk on an Oxford Street store, bought *The Times*, and had it wrapped in a paper bag at the insistence of the cashier.

Alan Hamilton

مكازم النجف



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TIME FOR A PURGE

In one way or another it is likely that all the information possessed by the Labour Party on infiltration by the Militant Tendency will soon be made public—in addition to that disclosed on another page today. Either the National Executive Committee will next week reject the recommendation of its organization sub-committee not to publish the evidence on which Lord Underhill, the party's former national agent, based his report on entrapment, as it is termed, by Trotskyist organizations. Or Lord Underhill himself is expected to release the information. This will be good for the health of British politics and for the Labour Party itself.

The Militant Tendency is a movement built around the paper, *Militant*, with its own full-time staff and its own organization at local level. This conflicts with the stipulation in the Labour Party constitution that people are not eligible for membership if they also belong to political organizations "having their own programme, principles and policy for distinctive and separate propaganda, or possessing branches in the constituencies". But for some years now the NEC has failed to implement this rule. In 1973 it decided to scrap the list of proscribed organizations which it had previously maintained. Its annual report for that year piously insisted that "the ending of the proscribed list does not represent any change in policy"; yet it refused to act on the report that Lord Underhill presented in 1975 and it has declined to publish the background evidence that he subsequently made available.

The best interpretation to put upon the NEC's attitude is that the majority of its members wish

to avoid a witch-hunt within the party, especially in circumstances where it may be difficult to determine who belongs to the offending organization. The Militant Tendency is a clandestine and, to outsiders, a somewhat nebulous movement. The other interpretation is that the NEC majority does not wish to act against left-wing fringe groups for which it may feel a general sympathy even where there is no identity of view. In other words, the NEC has been either naïve or culpable because it has failed to protect the Labour Party against a movement which has already done much damage and threatens to do much more.

Any left-wing party is bound to have eccentric bodies on its fringes. Many of these do little harm and may even provide a useful source of energy and idealism, if not of judgment. But the Militant Tendency, and indeed a number of other extremist groups, cannot be regarded in this light. They are organizing actively to undermine the position of moderate forces within the party on behalf of policies for which there is no evidence of significant support either among the general public at large or even Labour voters; and they are doing this by means which are expressly forbidden in the party constitution.

Already they have a strong hold on the Young Socialists—which is not surprising in itself because the Labour Party has had difficulty with extremism in its youth movement most of the time—and have varying degrees of influence in more than fifty constituency parties. With the Labour Party in such feeble condition at local level it does not require many people to exercise a quite disproportionate in-

fluence; and with the new provision for the automatic reselection of MPs the capacity of a small group of extremists to make trouble has been significantly increased. It has always been the case that if a constituency party was sufficiently determined not to renominate its sitting member at the next election it was able to jettison him. But in the past that was a difficult process and it required at least the tacit approval of the NEC, to whom he had the right of appeal. Now that reselection is to become an automatic procedure—unless the next party conference overturns the decision of the last one—it will be much easier for local malcontents to throw out a sitting member. If they are astute, they will not even need to be in a majority to do so.

The growth of the Militant Tendency is, therefore, linked to the constitutional disputes within the party. The proposals to transfer power from the party in Parliament to the party in the country arouse particular misgivings because of the quite excessive representation of extremists at local level. If a number of moderate MPs are rejected by their constituency parties this will have an effect on others and progressively undermine the confidence of the parliamentary party. One way to counteract the spreading influence of Trotskyist groups is for the NEC to take a more active role in applying the party constitution and to proscribe those organizations which do not conform to the rules. Another way would be to build up the party in the country so that it could again represent the views of Labour voters in general. But to do nothing would be to allow the party to slide towards the position of a minority sect.

Intervention or the free market

From Lord Balogh and Mr Roger Opié

Sir, In their manifesto (January 9) impartially addressed to the Leaders of both main parties, as though they expressed established scientific truths, some of our colleagues advocate further cuts in social services and the decentralization of their administration while maintaining the ultra-dear money panacea. They evidently believe that in a shrinking market economy (as this country overwhelmingly is) you can stimulate investment by a combination of these policies. They believe that the badly needed restructuring against the closure of our industries can be carried through.

All historical evidence and common sense condemn this view. Investment is falling and will fall further. Excess capacity prevents the reversal of this trend. On the other hand, corporation tax is, in fact becoming a voluntary contribution. Its cut will make no difference to the policies of the private sector. What the policies advocated by our colleagues will encourage is consumption and we have seen in 1953-55, and again on several occasions since, that when consumption is encouraged, imports are the chief beneficiaries. Though they denounce income policies, they have one of their own. It consists of ministerial admonitions and unemployment. It was not effective. Inflation accelerated and their faith in its monetary control neglects the elasticity of the banking system which enabled a substantial rise in the velocity of circulation.

The British secular relative decline has little to do with government intervention. It has been continuous since about 1880, when the principles enunciated by our colleagues were totally dominant and the Free Trade frenzy was at its height. The only periods in which our industrial lethargy was overcome were short bursts, initiated by wars and/or protectionist measures such as the McKenna and safeguarding duties and Ottawa.

Yours, etc.
THOMAS BALOGH,
Balliol College,
New College,
Oxford.
January 10.

Changing the shape of ITV

From Mr Terence Price

Sir, The future of television in this country being something which is of great concern to me, I am writing to you regarding the decisions concerning ITV 2 will be awaited with interest. But well before the fourth channel can be launched, an earlier opportunity for making some changes will present itself, when the new ITV 1 franchises are granted for the year ending 1982. I understand that invitations to make proposals will be appearing in the very near future. I also understand that there are a number of indications that the IBA seems likely to favour a pattern which will not differ greatly, in geographical coverage or structure, and for that reason also in content from what we have today.

The purpose of this letter is to ask whether this is what is needed. It will be at least another three years before ITV 2 can begin operating. Are there reasons for wanting to include more material in ITV 1 which is educational, or representative of community and minority interests, cutting out some of the trivialities in the process? The Open University has shown what can be done by devising a new type of programme. There are countless other sources of programme material which are at present unexploited, particularly in our major cities, and not least during the working day, where the infinite variety of life can be used to enrich the offerings. An obvious social benefit could be more widespread understanding of how the country actually works. Furthermore, technical developments in video electronics are steadily opening up new and more varied uses for our home television sets, for example for home education at times of our own choosing. The pace of innovation is immense, but this has yet to be reflected in the structure of the programme of ITV (or, for that matter, the BBC).

The easy course for the IBA would be to argue that such benefits can flow from ITV 2 when it arrives. But why wait? All that is needed is for the invitation for proposals for the new ITV 1 franchises, when they appear in the very near future, to be worded in a way which will not discourage innovation and fresh ideas, even though working them out may need some structural changes and if necessary new faces. If, because of the time factor, this is what is in the IBA's mind, then the Authority will deserve the thanks of us all, and our congratulations if a new and better ITV pattern results.

Yours faithfully,
TERENCE PRICE,
The Astonium, SW1.
January 14.

London's third airport

From Captain E. F. Thurston

Sir, As a pilot who, for many years, has shared Stansted Airport's two-mile long runway with airlines operating aircraft up to and including 747s, and whose passengers now complete their journey to London via an adjacent three-lane motorway through the Essex countryside, I am permitted to make a comment following Sir Colin Buchanan's letter (January 9) about "... dumping an airport in Essex?".

Contrary to what Sir Colin says, Stansted is part of the "existing national airports system", and thus the Government are doing precisely what he advocates, i.e. making the best of it.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC THURSTON,
Chairman,
Tottenham Aviation Ltd,
Stansted Airport London,
Stansted,
Essex.
January 10.

Answering the Ulster conundrum

From Mr A. G. Fathers

Sir, It is high time for radical suggestions regarding the Ulster conundrum, but I do not see how the solution offered by Mr and Mrs Firth amounts to more than a rough-minded decision to leave the Northern Irish, Catholic and Protestant, to stew in their own juice. It may come to that, but the consequence can only be a civil war between 1.3 million Protestants and half a million Catholics, supported fully or half-heartedly by the Republic of Ireland; a prospect to chill the blood.

Granted the intractability of the problem and the futility of current policies, I offer a different, though still radical, solution: a repatriation. Two of the six counties would be reunited with the Republic, the Protestant minority being given the choice of remaining as members of a tolerated minority in the enlarged Republic or moving to a smaller Ulster.

Similarly the Catholic minority in the new Ulster would be given the choice to stay or go, but if they stayed it would be on the understanding that there would be no "power-sharing". Ulster would be an overwhelmingly Protestant country tolerating Catholics in the same way as the Republic is an overwhelmingly Catholic country tolerating Protestants.

Of course, the costs of moving scores of thousands of people would be horrendous, but this could surely be borne by Britain, Ireland and the EEC in the interests of settling the problem. Whether a Protestant Ulster opted for independence or to stay in Great Britain is a secondary question.

What is certain is that it would not opt for unification with the Republic. Nor would the Republic have longer have the excuse, or even any sensible wish, to interfere in Ulster, since it would have gained both an enlarged territory and reunification with those Catholic Ulstermen who agreed to be reunited with it.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. FATHERS,
613 Upper Richmond Road West,
Richmond,
Surrey.

From Mr D. G. Boal

Sir, The letter from your correspondents Mr and Mrs Firth (January 11) illustrates the emergence in Great Britain of a well-intended, but to my mind tendentious assessment of the "Ulster conundrum".

To see that the understanding professed of the Ulster situation is inadequate, witness merely the description of the province as a "sectarian dependency". This failure to recognize the inevitability and reciprocity of religious discrimination in a community divided by far from being a constitutional guarantee, exists constitutional instability, hardly augurs well for a mature analysis.

Nevertheless, the argument deserves attention. Its premises are that Northern Ireland is to mainland Britain and would be to

the Irish Republic, an embarrassing liability. The ostensibly palliative solution suggested is independence for the six counties.

Apart from having been shown in the recent *Panorama* poll to be the option least desired by Ulster people, it is highly probable that independence would occasion a drastic upsurge in IRA activity (funded and partaken in by what support they have in the Republic) with, no doubt, retaliatory sectarian violence on a hitherto unexperienced scale.

With regard to industrial investment and the British military presence in Northern Ireland, it seems at the very least inequitable to propose withdrawal in the face of difficulty. The people of Ulster "pay their way" as much as those in any British region, and are therefore as entitled to the resources of defence as are your correspondents, living in Hampstead.

And at a time when the idea of a single European community is gaining currency, it seems politically retrogressive, if not naïve, to imply that the underdeveloped regions of a political unit should not be supported partly by the more affluent areas.

Of course, my argument presupposes the acceptance of Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom, but I would contend that if any regard is to be paid to democratic principles, this constitutional arrangement must be maintained.

What is seen as "British patriation" masquerading as British loyalty to the Province "can be the only right course for a democracy, since the province referred to has consistently and overwhelmingly declared that it is British. This, together with the reality and enormity of IRA violence, not that chimera the threat of massive Protestant violence" forms the basic political fact of life in Ulster.

I do not claim to have the political panacea sought, but I recognize that neither Northern Ireland, the Irish Republic, nor Great Britain can afford to allow violence to overwhelm democracy and effect constitutional change.

Yours sincerely,
D. G. BOAL,
Belfast.

From Mr R. G. R. Wall

Sir, Mr Cecil Lewis's plan (January 10) could spring only from a wholly wrong mind.

Northern Ireland is a largely agricultural land, with large numbers of predominantly small to medium-sized farms. When and how will Mr Lewis find for their owners "corresponding positions, employment and accommodation" on this side of the Irish Sea unless by dispossessing existing farmers?

His phrase "a certain amount of organization" masks a different problem. Yours faithfully,
R. G. R. WALL,
201 London Road,
Twickenham,
Middlesex.

Ethnic questions in the 1981 Census

From Mr Malcolm Cross

Sir, Your leading article (January 10) is right in all but its conclusion. All the while that we persist as an apparent cause of discrimination and a correlate of inequality it is not superfluous for the census to attempt an assessment of the population in terms of race or colour.

It is ethnic origin that is less important because there is little evidence that those who discriminate are aware of the subtleties of linguistic or religious difference. Even a question which enabled us to know whether an individual regarded himself as "white" or not would be helpful in demonstrating these persistent inequalities.

There is ample evidence on the value of the census for this purpose. It was census data that revealed unemployment rates among black teenagers to be twice the national average. It was census data that was used to show how racial minorities had become concentrated in the most derelict, overcrowded and least secure sectors of inner city housing and how some local authorities had apparently overlooked these areas in planning redevelopment.

It was census data that helped demonstrate that, far from racial minorities making disproportionate demands on social services, the opposite was in fact the case. It was census data that showed how some racial minorities were particularly poorly placed in terms of occupational position and educational achievement.

It is important that confidentiality is assured, but those who wish to omit this question for reasons of expediency or technical difficulty risk a decade where the claims of racial minorities are taken even less seriously than before.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM CROSS,
Senior Research Fellow,
Research Unit on Ethnic Relations,
The University of Aston in
Birmingham.

From Miss Marian Gerrard

Sir, In your editorial of January 10 you rightly refer to the difficulty

of providing adequate reassurance about the confidentiality of 1981 Census returns "in the present nervous mood of the minority communities".

It will also be very difficult to persuade these communities that the information is sought in order that public policy may meet their needs. They are understandably anxious about the use to which it will be put by a Government which, on the ground of ethnic origin, has recently deprived certain British women of their right to have a foreign husband living here with them and which is known currently to be drawing up new nationality legislation.

Indeed, the "disappointing" returns from the Harrogate test census may largely be explained by the apprehension (whether well-founded or ill) that the nationality status of people permanently settled here and of their children born here is under threat. This apprehension was in no way diminished by the form of either of the questions tested in Harrogate or by Office of Population Censuses and Surveys literature explaining the purpose of the questions.

This referred to increasing numbers of people living in Britain having been born abroad, to the fact that an increasing proportion of those had been born in the New Commonwealth or Pakistan and went on to add to this total those of New Commonwealth ethnic origin "but" who had been born in this country.

While reliable information is essential to tackling the disadvantages experienced by racial minority groups, I believe such information will only be elicited by an ethnic question in the 1981 Census if two minimum conditions are met.

The question itself will need to allow for respondents to describe themselves and/or their children as British and the Census form itself will need to be devised in such a way as visibly to ensure that personal information cannot be identified with individual respondents.

Yours faithfully,
MARIAN GERRARD,
2 Campbell Road, E17,
January 11.

Law on rented property

From Mr Alec Samuels

Sir, The Housing Bill now before Parliament proposes extensive amendments to the Rent Act, 1977. Well and good. Can we have an assurance from Government that before the amendments come into force a clean amended consolidated Rent Act will be passed so that all the law will be in one place? This would be of immense help to tenants, landlords, lawyers, advisers (such as Citizens Advice Bureau workers), public officials, and many others.

Yours faithfully,
ALEC SAMUELS,
Faculty of Law,
The University,
Southampton,
January 8.

A tower opposite the Tate

From Lord Duncan-Sandys, CH

Sir, The front page report in today's *The Times* tells of the horrible proposal to build a green glass skyscraper, 500 feet high, on the south bank of the Thames. Dwarling Big Ben, it would dominate the heart of London and disastrously disturb the world famous view of the Houses of Parliament.

Until you drew attention to it, few people had heard of this monstrous project. Those who object should quickly make their protest at the public inquiry in Brixton Town Hall, which is in its final stages. Alternatively, they should write at once to the Inspector, who is presiding at the inquiry and who will present his recommendations to the minister.

Let all who care speak up, before the face of London is irreparably disfigured.

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN-SANDYS,
President,
Tate Trust,
17 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.

From the Director of the Tate Gallery

Sir, I am afraid your readers will be as surprised as we are by the story (January 14) of a tower block opposite the Tate Gallery being used to house the Turner Bequest. The Trustees have never had the slightest intention of doing any such thing. In any case, we now have, as your readers know, the magnificent offer of money to build a specially appointed Turner Museum on the hospital site, immediately adjacent to the Tate. This would be made in memory of Sir Charles Clow, who was a benefactor to the Tate Gallery as far back as 1959, and who we know wanted to do something to solve the long-standing Turner problem shortly before his death last July.

As for the Green Giant by Vauxhall Bridge, the owners of the site, European Ferries, asked the Tate Trustees some months ago whether they would be interested in taking over, at a peppercorn rent, the exhibition space planned to extend over the ground level of the site, including some of the garden area. Whatever the merits and demerits of the building and the scheme, it was an offer that we felt we must consider seriously, given the fact that despite the opening of the Tate extension last summer, we are still unable to exhibit a large part of the collection. But the building would obviously be more suitable for showing contemporary work, so that living artists can be seen by the public, and nobody ever thought of putting the Turners there. We continue to believe that this great master's work must be seen alongside the rest of the historic British collection, and we hope very much that the proposals now being discussed will allow us to achieve this.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BOWNNESS,
Director,
The Tate Gallery,
Millbank, SW1.
January 14.

Art inheritance

From Mr Hugh Leggatt

Sir, Miss Frances Gibb reports (January 12) the sale of works of art from Althorp and refers to the heavy capital taxes faced by Lord Spencer on the death of his father. She also refers to the new "£15.5 million safety net to preserve works of art, historic houses and land".

It cannot be stressed too forcefully that, without the easing of penal capital taxation in the forthcoming budget, the safety net of the new fund will be able to finance the retention in this country of only a minute fraction of the large number of works of art which are likely to be forced onto the market from British private houses as a result of inflation and taxation.

The Minister for the Arts, Mr Norman St John Stevas, has given a lead by introducing the National Heritage Bill but it is now the turn of Sir Geoffrey Howe, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, to follow suit by cutting back capital taxation in order to help conserve our dwindling inheritance of works of art.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH LEGGATT,
17 Duke Street,
St James's, SW1.
January 13.

Pronouncing Kabul

From the Headmaster of Winchester College

Sir, It is not surprising that there should be more than one Afghan way of pronouncing Kabul. After all, how should one advise an Afghan visitor here to pronounce Newcastle, or Greenwich? And one would certainly hope he wouldn't ask about Cirencester.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN THORN,
The Headmaster,
Winchester,
January 12.

Whim-wham

From Admiral Sir Frank Tress

Sir, I was intrigued to read Miss Audrey Hogston's letter (January 11) about "Whim-whams" having learnt, and occasionally used, the expression "Whim-wham for a goose's bridle" since I was a midshipman.

In the course of instruction by the Commissioned Boatwain of a Battleship in 1928, I was warned that if a youngster asked a silly question deserving a silly answer he was likely to be dismissed with the words, "It's a whim-wham for a goose's bridle".

I have always supposed that this expression had a naval or seafaring ancestry.

Yours faithfully,
F. R. TWISS,
East Marsh Farm,
Brixton,
Wiltshire,
January 11.

LORD SOAMES ON HIS HIGH WIRE

Lord Soames's difficulties have emerged much as foreseen. After the initial orderly assembly of guerrillas of the two forces of the Patriotic Front at the places provided under the agreement, incidents and fatalities have occurred as the result of the activities of those who have remained in the bush. Some of these are freebooters and banditti, others may be acting under orders to constitute a force in being. It is reported that Mr Nkomo's Zipra forces have been better disciplined and have assembled more readily than Mr Mugabe's Zanla guerrillas, to whom most of the continued shootings and outrages are attributed. Nor did the local Zipra commander seem as upset about the unfortunate death of the Zipra guerrillas who refused to abandon their arms under the agreed procedures as did President Nyerere. The fact remains that all those still in the bush since a week last Friday are illegal.

These groups cannot be allowed to commit their depredations with impunity, and if Mr Mugabe cannot forcefully control them soon, perhaps after he returns, Lord Soames will have the difficult choice of sending in the Rhodesian forces under his command to neutralize them, or of banning the party that sustains them. Britain is predictably impartial. Both President Nyerere and President Kaunda, as well as Mr Mugabe, make the accusation. Nkomo, in a notably statesmanlike speech, put the importance of reconciliation far more strongly than on British shortcomings, which he mainly

ascribed to inadequate numbers of monitors; a point that suggests that he does accept that they are neutral and reliable.

The British decision to permit a detachment of South African troops to stand guard on the Rhodesian side of the Beit Bridge link was bound to provoke the front line Presidents (though President Machel has not protested). It is illogical, but if it had not been conceded, probably the agreement would not have been reached at all. The British position simply is that these few men do not constitute the foreign involvement in Rhodesia which Lord Carrington promised the Patriotic Front leaders would not be allowed under British sovereignty. The only way fully to meet the problem is to send British operational troops as opposed to the present monitors to the bridge area, which has all along been ruled out. Probably this issue should be reexamined, though it is clearly only technical; meanwhile there are still 500 Mozambican regulars, who have been helping the guerrillas in this and other areas, at large in the bush; some have disarmed and entered the assembly areas.

The remaining South Africans are individually enlisted in the Rhodesian forces and are now under Lord Soames's command (and are important for their help in particular in maintaining Rhodesian aviation). Their status contravenes no part of the agreement. Nor does that of the auxiliaries, formerly the Bishop's private army (in the main) and now his election agents. They are difficult to control, or to keep in or near their bases; but

it is the function of the cease-fire commission to deal with complaints and have them monitored. It will be impossible to prevent gangs intimidating each other and the electorate in this free and fair election; and evidently some Zipra and Zanla cadres are being kept in the bush deliberately to watch over each others' activities and preparations.

Mr Nkomo, however, struck a constructive and statesmanlike note in his speech on his return, with the emphasis on keeping the cease-fire, winning the election and reconciliation. He spoke for the Patriotic Front as well as for his Zipra wing, and gave an impression of a man who expected to emerge the victor. If Mr Mugabe can speak similarly when he returns, more ground for a peaceful outcome will have been secured.

In the difficult passage that has yet to be negotiated by the Governor and by southern Rhodesia generally, one fact must be borne in mind. Britain is trying to preside over an election between two forces which have simply called a truce. Britain is not and could not act as a peace-keeping force; British sovereignty is accepted by the rival forces because it is convenient to them both. For this reason Britain could not, if it wanted, deliberately favour one party, such as the Bishop's, more than another for they the cease-fire would collapse with dire effects. This fact, and the inherent precariousness of the whole operation, are perfectly known to Presidents Nyerere and Kaunda. Their premature shouts of "foul" from the sidelines are either unrealistic or mischievous. This is a time for restraint.

Diplomatic broomball

From Mr J. D. N. Hartland-Swann

Sir, I cannot judge the prospects for broomball in the United Kingdom. But your Moscow correspondent should be aware that it has already penetrated farther into Asia, if in suitably modified form. At Her Majesty's Embassy in Ulan Bator, the facilities are superior and the competition (if of necessity more limited by virtue of a total resident Western community of less than 20) intenser than that experienced by our Moscow colleagues.

The game on our flooded tennis court (the only one in town apart from that of the Soviet Embassy) is played with children's hockey sticks, for lack of suitable brooms, and in valenki—Russian felt boots—rather than tennis shoes to avoid undue digital loss.

The use of a plastic ball was abandoned when the customary winter temperature of -35°C was reached and it shattered; a wheel of the Residence drinks trolley proved a durable substitute.

The hazards also appear to have been greater. Apart from the perils of intoxication from the necessarily more frequent imbibing of vodka, the "cross-country" rule is unfortunately unknown in Mongolia. I myself fell a victim to a savage gale shot by my son, losing both upper front teeth in the process, and for the next three months, until I could have the damage repaired, my appearance was the subject of distinctly wry speculation among my diplomatic colleagues.

But Moscow should look to their laurels. Before I left, the Japanese Ambassador hinted that he was thinking of building a tennis court. Yours faithfully,
J. D. N. HARTLAND-SWANN,
formerly HM Ambassador at Ulan Bator,
King Charles St, SW1A.

Access to Public Records

From Professor R. L. Storey

Sir, The Public Record Office has two main functions: (i) to receive for preservation files no longer required for immediate reference by the departments of state which made them; and (ii) to make such records available for historical research. The new repository at Kew is the centre for both purposes, while the old office in Chancery Lane performs records of courts of law and offices of royal government dating from 1086 to the seventeenth century.

The decision to close the search rooms in Chancery Lane reported by Mr Sainy (January 9) will be deplored by all specialists in medieval and early modern history, including many visitors from abroad. The office at Kew and its computer were not designed for contemporary records; it will have to be sacrificed to house Chancery Lane's great apparatus of reference. Medievalists will be unable easily to move on to the British Library and the other institutions of learning in central London, as they now can to supplement their researches in Chancery Lane. Those of us who visit London for single days will be severely affected.

This grievous blow to historical research is threatened as a result of the Office's dual function. To meet its requirement to reduce expenditure, it has chosen to maintain its Kew based operations and its economize "in Chancery Lane. One customers" must hope that an alternative more equitable distribution of economics can be made. It would be better still if the office in Chancery Lane were made an autonomous institution, like the British Library, with its own budget. The

old "PRO" is highly regarded throughout the world and is a part of our heritage deserving preservation.

Yours faithfully,
R. L. STOREY,
Department of History,
The University,
Nottingham,
January 11.

'Special price' books

From Mrs Cynthia Reavell

Sir, Robin Young is performing a very real service in exposing the Observer's so-called special offers. May I bring another of these to our attention? On October 28 a book called *A Tolkien Bestiary* was advertised in *The Observer* magazine at the "special price" of £9.95, and quoted as being £12.50 in bookshops. The bookshop price was in fact also £9.95, until two months later, on January 1, 1980, when it was increased to £12.50, by which time the offer would be unlikely to be still valid anyway.

Some time later, presumably after protests from indignant booksellers, a tiny "correction" was printed to the effect that the wording of the advertisement should have stated that £12.50 was the "normal price." After more incensed letters from booksellers, asking how readers were supposed to interpret "normal" as "January 1," a genuine correction appeared eventually. By then, of course, the advertisement would have had whatever effect it was going to have, and booksellers would have lost sales of that book.

Yours faithfully,
CYNTHIA REAVELL,
Martello Bookshop,
26 High Street,
Rye,
East Sussex.
January 3.

Pay: will the Government's nerve hold?
Page 17

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

هنا من العمل

LAING
make ideas take shape

Stock markets	
FT Ind 445.8 up 10.6	FT Gilt 67.83 up 1.03
Sterling	
\$2.2760 up 1.85 cents	Index 71.4 up 0.4
Dollar	
Index 84.4 unchanged	
Gold	
\$366.5 an ounce up \$33	
3-month money	
Inter-bank 16 13/16 to 16 15/16	Euro \$144 to 143

Board to discuss director's future

Mr Graham Palmer, divisional chairman and director of international commodity brokers Gill & Duffus faces the main board today to discuss his future.

He has been with the company for about 25 years and heads Gill & Duffus Ltd whose activities in cocoa, metals, coffee and sugar contribute around half United Kingdom profits and 25 per cent of group profits.

His joint managing director Mr Roger Thorne said last night: "It is an unofficial board meeting at which Mr Palmer's future will be discussed. The talks do not relate to any profit performance. I'm not sure I'll be there. We will be making a statement after the meeting."

Gill & Duffus's year ended in December and the figures, due in March, are expected to show the first drop in profits for 20 years by £2.7m to £20m.

Rolls buoyant

Despite the road transport and engineering disputes, Rolls-Royce Motors produced 3,344 cars last year, only three fewer than the record output of 1978.

Since 1974, production of Rolls-Royce cars has risen 15 per cent and the number exported has gone up by 25 per cent. This compares with a drop of over 30 per cent in production and export for the British car industry as a whole.

Tate and Lyle action

Tate and Lyle Refineries yesterday sued the Greater London Council and the Port of London Authority claiming £250,000 damages for silting of the Woolwich Reach of the Thames allegedly caused by the construction of Woolwich Ferry Terminal. Tate and Lyle have carried on business since 1879 as sugar refiners from premises at Woolwich Reach. The GLC and PLA are denying negligence.

Energy saving

Coal and nuclear power are the only economic energy alternatives for petroleum during the rest of this century, a national academy of sciences report said, in Washington.

The report, which took four years to complete, was prepared for the United States Department of Energy and recommended the development of a major synthetic fuels industry.

Concorde plan

British Airways and Singapore Airlines are looking at plans to extend the present Concorde flight to Hong Kong and on to the United States. If the flight does take place, Concorde would almost fly around the world. At present, British Airways operates the Concorde flight from Dallas/Fort Worth to London.

Far East trade talks

Mr John Nott, Secretary for Trade, is to visit Japan, Korea and Hong Kong for talks on trade and economic affairs from January 18 to January 31.

Wall St up

The Dow-Jones industrial average rose 5.04 to 863.57 and advanced led declines 887 to 685. Turnover rose slightly to 32.93 million shares. The exchange value of the dollar against the SDR was 1.32277. Sterling was 0.584391.

Petrol up to 125p a gallon as BP passes on new Forties rate

By Nicholas Hirst, Energy Correspondent

British Petroleum today began a new wave of petrol price increases, which brings a gallon of four star to about 125p at the pumps.

The increase, which was imposed from midnight and will be followed by the BP subsidiary, National Benzole, comes after the fixing yesterday of a new price of \$29.75 a barrel for oil from BP's Forties Field, the most prolific producer in the North Sea.

BP has increased four-star petrol by 4p on wholesale prices. It made an interim increase of 1.8p at the end of December, and with VAT these rises put between 6p and 7p on a gallon which is likely to sell at around 125p.

Other companies are expected to raise prices by differing amounts, depending on the make-up of their supplies and how far it has been possible to determine the increase they have to face in crude costs.

Esso has already put 4p on a gallon as a result of the 33 per cent increase in the cost of oil from Saudi Arabia, and Mobil has put 3p on its whole-sale prices. The average increase should work out at between 7p and 8p by the end of the week.

In line with other United Kingdom petrol companies, BP takes at least half its crude requirements from the North Sea. Agreement with the state-owned British National Oil Corporation (BNOC), which has the right to buy 51 per cent

of Forties production, has allowed BP to complete all the rises necessary to recoup the increase in crude costs consequent on the December Opec meeting, which left member countries free to fix their own prices.

By the end of this week all North Sea producers should have agreed prices with the BNOC. Opec's December free-for-all made it particularly difficult to fix the right level.

A spokesman for BP said that \$29.75 had been agreed on the basis of comparability with similar high quality crudes from North Africa, but both Libya and Algeria have built surcharges in to their prices, charging nearly \$35 a barrel for their crude.

Some North Sea producers have insisted that under participation rules BNOC must pay these prices. BNOC argued that its statutory duty of paying a market price is met by paying around \$30, at which it believes quality crude of the North African variety will settle.

A row between the "hawkish" companies and the state-owned corporation is still possible and could conceivably include court action.

The Department of Energy, however, has been anxious to be seen as doing what it can to prevent a further spiralling of oil prices. The department takes the view that the price for Forties crude, with suitable differentials for other North Sea qualities, fulfils its international obligations to other consumer countries.

Cutback in Christmas spending points to decline for retailers after January sales

By David Blake and Derek Harris

Spending in the shops in December stayed at about the same level as the previous month, in spite of the Christmas bonus to pensioners and the effects of back-dated income tax rebates.

The signs all point to a downturn in the nation's High Streets as soon as the January sales end. From now on there is likely to be a tightening of household budgets, since no further tax hand-outs will occur at least until the Budget.

The provisional figure for retail sales in November was put at 113 by the Department of Trade yesterday. It is estimated that, in the four months to December, the volume was 11 per cent lower than in the previous four months and fractionally below the figure in December last year.

Estimates of the volume of retail sales are seasonally adjusted and try to smooth out the usual Christmas rush. In the months from October to November, it is calculated that about £2,000m of the £5,500m spent is tied more or less directly to Christmas.

Retailers began the Christmas period with fairly high expectations, based on the Budget income tax rebates and the pensioners' bonus. In addition, they hoped people would be coming back to the shops after the lull caused by the sharp increase in value added tax. In the event, much of the money handed out by the Government has not been spent in the High Streets.

The failure of stores to attract buyers during the last months of 1979, when they had substantial injections of purchasing power, bodes ill for this year.

However, it is clear that, after a bad start, the December sales did not turn out to be quite the disaster which at one time appeared likely, although shops were left with heavy stocks.

January sales, still continuing in some stores, look likely to clear their stocks. But it is at a cost, in many cases, of giving bigger discounts than usual.

The effect could still turn out patchy, with the fashion field in women's wear the worst problem. This could apply particularly to specialist shops for which

fashionwear is the only or the main selling line.

Harrods, now nearly half-way through its three-week sale, said it tackled the fashionwear problem by discounting strongly. Sales are "satisfactory" and stocks should be cleared.

The cold snap has come at the right time for outerwear sales, with furs selling well. Television sets, radios and the heavier domestic electrical items have also been selling well, a much needed fillip especially in the white goods.

Harrods' first week ended with sales up 25 per cent on last year but most of this is accounted for by inflation. At the John Lewis Partnership's department stores, the first week of January showed a 27 per cent rise.

The effects of inflation in the department store sector is probably around 15 per cent or slightly less.

In menswear, still to an extent adjusting to the switch into ready-to-wear, sales for companies like Burton Group and J. Hepworth and Sons have substantially cleared stocks.

Table, page 19

Hopes of lower MLR boost shares and gilts

By Peter Wainwright

Hopes that interest rates have peaked and are coming down brought institutions back into gilt-edged and ordinary shares yesterday.

Last week the FT index had its biggest weekly rise, 21.3 points, since last March and gained a further 10.6 points to 445.8 yesterday, its best since the end of last October. Before profit taking the index was 13.1 points ahead.

The pattern established last week of gilt-edged leading shares upward was repeated. Unrestrained by the two top stocks, Exchequer 14 per cent 1984 and Treasury 14 per cent 1998-2001, which were exhausted in less than 24 hours of each other—gilts at the longer end

surged ahead by up to £2. Gains in shorts were sometimes as good as £1.

The buying spilled into shares, and gains were seen nearly everywhere. But there were signs after the official close of business that the rally was running out of steam.

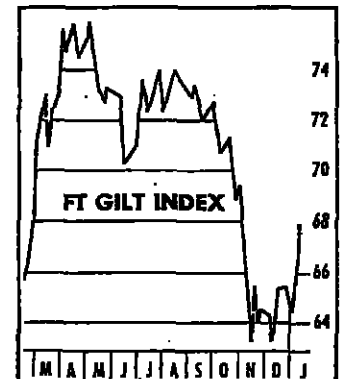
Last week's bank lending figures suggested that money supply growth was at least coming under control. Buyers immediately cleared the two top stocks and in doing so brought the authorities within their money supply targets.

Without top stocks to deter them, gilts climbed briskly. There are hopes of cuts in Minimum Lending Rate by the end of the month and of further cuts in the March Budget.

The same hopes spurred shares, and buyers quickly convinced themselves of early steel peace. But the confidence did not last and the traditional distress signal, the gold price, continued to rise. Yesterday it took the FT gold index from 294.9 to 326.6.

Settlement of last week's heavy purchases of gilt-edged securities by investors contributed to a big shortage of funds in the money markets yesterday. The Bank of England had to provide assistance of more than £1,000m and the overnight rate for inter-bank money traded at 20.25 per cent for most of the session, briefly touching 30 per cent.

The situation should improve considerably on Wednesday when the authorities release



about £1,000m of special deposits lodged by the commercial banks at the Bank of England.

Financial Editor, page 17

No financial sanctions likely after Iran veto

From Peter Norman

Brussels, Jan 14

The question of America's European allies introducing financial sanctions against Iran appeared to be back in the melting pot this evening, following the Soviet veto against sanctions in the United Nations Security Council.

EEC foreign ministers are expected at their meeting in Brussels tomorrow to endorse a decision whereby the community will not step into the gap caused by the United States withholding 17 million tons of grain from the USSR after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

According to diplomatic sources in Brussels, the question of whether to impose sanctions against Iran is likely to cause the foreign ministers a greater headache than in reaching a common position on Afghanistan.

Britain, West Germany and the other allies in Western Europe planned their sanctions against Iran on the assumption that they would receive Security Council backing, which would



Mr Warren Christopher, American Deputy Secretary of State, right, leaves No 10 Downing Street yesterday with Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, left, and Mr Kingman Brewster, United States ambassador.

have given the force of law to the proposed financial measures. In both Britain and West Germany, there are serious legal problems about enforcing any financial and banking measures without the UN resolution.

Although Mrs Thatcher gave a strong pledge of support to the Americans in Washington last month, there are grave doubts in the Treasury and the Bank of England about the wisdom of going ahead.

Sanctions would involve the

granting of no new credit to Iran, the opening of no new accounts; preventing the Iranians from switching out of dollars, and being prepared to foreclose on loans.

The Germans now think the issue has to be renegotiated with the Americans, and are anxious to see whether Mr Warren Christopher, deputy United States Secretary of State who is visiting Europe this week, has any ideas for helping them out of their dilemma. It is extremely un-

likely that the German banks—which made their compliance conditional on a Security Council resolution—would follow a mere government appeal to adhere to such sanctions.

There is some annoyance in Britain about the American claim last week that its allies would go ahead with Iranian sanctions even without a United Nations resolution. It is felt in some quarters that this was an attempt to force the allies into a position they had not yet agreed to.

Societies' higher rates fail to attract savers

Building societies had a poor month in December despite the record interest rates being offered to savers. Net receipts were £161m, slightly up on November's £134m, but nowhere near enough to meet the demand for mortgages.

Figures from the Building Societies Association yesterday also showed that home buyers found mortgages more difficult to obtain in December than for many months previously.

In December the societies granted home loans totalling £654m, the lowest amount since February, 1979. The amount promised was £608m, the lowest since April, 1977.

There is already speculation that building society interest rates, including the mortgage rate, could rise again, but an early decision is extremely unlikely. The societies say it is

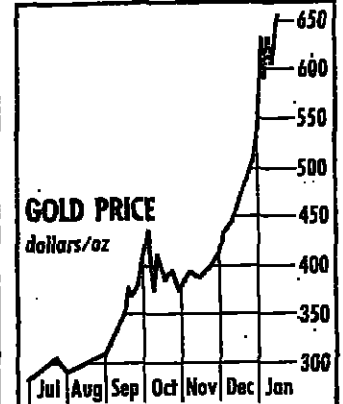
difficult to identify the underlying trend of receipts.

December is always hit by Christmas spending and last month was also affected by the Government's decision to raise the limit on holdings of indexed retirement bonds.

Figures for January and February are also likely to be distorted by changes in national savings rates.

Mr Norman Griggs, secretary general of the Building Societies Association, said yesterday that net receipts of £3.326m in 1979 were £16m higher than in 1978 and the amount lent, £8,856m, was up by £122m.

However, the sharp increases in house prices meant it had been possible to help only seven home buyers for every eight helped in 1978.



Foreign companies are queuing for Meccano

By Philip Robinson

Foreign companies wanting to make Meccano abroad under licence are queuing at Airfix Industries' London office.

As Airfix battles over the much criticised closure of its plant, City sources claimed that American and Hong Kong companies were the big contenders to take away what has been seen as an all-British product.

Mr Ralph Ehrmann, Airfix chairman, said last night: "We have had a lot of approaches from everywhere, including the United Kingdom, but there has been no commitment from either side."

Airfix's 20 institutional shareholders, who account for 60 per cent of the equity, will meet

on January 23 and 24 to hear Mr Ehrmann talk about the company's future.

Mr Ehrmann said: "It will be more philosophy than figures. I will enlarge on the management changes over the past six months and the tighter head office supervision over the division."

The fund managers will want to know more than that. Meccano has lost £4 million over three years and profits for Airfix for the 12 months to March 1980 are estimated by some City analysts at no more than £700,000, against £1.5 million last time.

One possible buyer is said to be the meditating Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, but Airfix said it had no talks with him since an initial approach.

Bowring predicts a bitter fight over any US offer

By Richard Allen

Insurance Correspondent

C. T. Bowring, the British insurance broker, has promised a bitter fight against any take-over bid from the world's largest broker group, Marsh & McLennan of the United States.

Marsh said last week that it might be prepared to make a £245m cash and equity takeover offer, worth around 168p a share, if approval was forthcoming from the British board.

Bowring yesterday responded by stating that acquisition by Marsh "would not be in the best interests of the group as a whole, the businesses operated by the group, the clients and other interests."

Prominent among those interests, it said, were the Bowring group employees, "many

of whom have expressed grave disquiet."

The Bowring board added that an offer along the lines proposed by Marsh would be regarded as inadequate.

The American group is expected to make up its mind whether or not to proceed with an offer to shareholders later this week.

Bowring's shares were unmoved by yesterday's development and, at 139p, still reflect investors' doubts that a firm offer is certain in the near future.

The Office of Fair Trading has taken a preliminary look at the threatened bid but will not begin a full investigation until a firm offer is made.

Financial editor, page 17

British toy company plans major expansion 'over the foam'

Chinese preparing for the Shanghai bendies

Mr Charles Neufeld, the one-time industrial chemist who in 30 years has built up what he says is the world's largest privately-owned toy company, has announced a new range of his Bendy Toys at the Harrogate Toy Fair yesterday and talked of his overseas expansion plans, including production in China.

Within a year he hopes to be producing bendies from a factory in Florida, to re-enter the United States market, which he believes is a new range of his Bendy Toys.

But, by April or soon after, bendies will also be coming off a Shanghai production line under an arrangement which Mr Neufeld has made with the Chinese.

Because of China's low labour costs the Shanghai bendies

will be particularly competitive and should give the toys smooth-finished foam rubber dolls with wire "skeletons" that allow them to be bent to any shape—a greatly increased share of markets in Pacific countries including Japan and Australia. The Bendy Toys company, whose sole production centre at present is in Middlesex, has annual sales of around £100,000 in the Far East.

Mr Neufeld, whose annual turnover is now "many, many millions of pounds", is supplying the moulds and production expertise to the Chinese who are preparing orders.

He said: "While Chinese labour rates are low—about 10p an hour—and with the labour content of toys like these being so high, it is possible

that bendies made in China might eventually go to other markets, including the United States and Europe. But there is no question of our United Kingdom production being affected. I don't suppose the Chinese rates will stay low anyway; low cost countries soon enough become normal cost."

Low cost is critical in the United States market, too, because of cheap toys imported from the Far East, although bendies still have no direct competitor, according to Mr Neufeld.

Mr Neufeld is going to Florida because it is not unionized and because there are plenty of retired people there who could be used as outworkers.

"I know British toy makers' experience in the United States has not been too happy but after a lot of survey work we think we have got it right", he said.

Bendies now sell in 50 countries with a range, compared to the initial dozen characters led by the original Bendy Bunny, that now runs to 150 bendies and 250 other toy categories.

At Harrogate the Neufelds were showing a new selection of bendies for next Christmas. Muppet characters, including Miss Piggy in a karate outfit, have joined the earlier Disney characters. Mickey Mouse, Pluto and Winnie the Pooh, all plush covered, are another new but non-bendy line.

Derek Harris

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Ass Paper	5p to 45p
Brentnall Beards	5p to 16p
Elburg Gold	48c to 513c
Feeder	5p to 37p
Groceries	70c to 755c

Falls

Bank of Scot	7p to 297p
Barlow Hedges	9p to 91p
Carlton Vty	1p to 18p
Eng & O'neals	2p to 21p
Glasgow Pav	3p to 37p

Kelsey Ind	23p to 123p
S.A. Land	100c to 625c
Vlaaktonk	100c to 340c
Western Areas	100c to 810c
W Rand Cons	57c to 595c

Lep Grp	5p to 245p
Portugal Ind	5p to 263p
Sotheby PB	5p to 395p
Westland	33p to 661p
Whitley BSW	1p to 15p

THE POUND		Bank	Bank
		buys	sells
Australia S	2.10	2.03	
Austria Sch	29.60	27.60	
Belgium Fr	67.75	64.25	
Canada S	2.69	2.62	
Denmark Kr	12.61	12.06	
Finland Mk	9.40	9.00	
France Fr	4.07	3.85	
Germany Dm	101.00	10.90	
Greece Dr	11.50	1820.00	
Hongkong S	1915.00	535.00	
Italy Lit	560.00		
Japan Yu	4.49	4.26	
Netherlands Gld			

THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.

Report for the year ended 25 August 1979

	1979	1978
Capital employed	\$305,700,000	\$218,600,000
Group Sales	\$411,600,000	\$381,700,000
Profit before tax	\$51,600,000	\$51,100,000
Profit after tax	\$23,900,000	\$23,600,000
Expenditure on research and development	\$39,100,000	\$33,400,000

"Total group sales were \$412 million, an increase of 8% on the previous year," says Mr A. J. Sheppard, Chairman of the Wellcome Foundation Limited, in his annual review. Group profits before tax were \$51.6 million compared with \$51.1 million, an increase of 1%. Net attributable profits emerged somewhat higher at \$24.2 million compared with \$23.4 million.

"The effects of the stronger pound are adverse to this group and if sales and profits for 1978 and 1979 are compared in local currency terms, the increases would have been approximately 11% and 14%, respectively."

"Foreign exchange losses amounted to \$7.7 million compared with \$12.2 million in the previous year, a relative disadvantage suffered by this last year of \$4.5 million."

"The results for the year under review speak well for the underlying strength of the group and the spread of its markets."

"Our reports have progressed to a new record level. The Queen's Award for Export Achievement was again given to the company for its 1978 results."

"Our capital expenditure for this last year in the United Kingdom amounted to \$12 million and the group total was \$27 million."

"In order more properly to reflect the underlying asset values of the group, major properties throughout the world were valued by independent professional valuers at August 1979. This gave rise to a surplus of \$46 million which has been taken to reserves. Without this surplus the group's net gearing position would have remained substantially the same as last year."

"Our view of the immediate future is that we expect to hold our own in the difficult trading times which are anticipated. This industry is not immune from world economic adversity, nor is it able to manoeuvre its trading positions with the flexibility enjoyed by some other industries. We are generally operating around



Coastal pays \$20m to settle oil fraud case

Coastal Corporation-Coral Petroleum and three of its top executives will pay the American government more than \$20m to settle one of the biggest oil-fraud cases brought in recent years by the justice department which alleged that the two companies ran a complex scheme in 1975 to evade federal oil-price regulations.

Mr Oscar Wyatt Jr, Coastal's chairman, pleaded guilty to a criminal charge that he willfully violated federal energy regulations. Guilty pleas were also entered by Mr Sam Wilson Jr, Coastal's senior vice president and by Mr David Chalmers the president and owner of Coral.

The three were fined the maximum \$40,000 each on the misdemeanor charges. Mr Wyatt said that his attorneys believed in 1975, and still believe, that the transactions cited in the criminal case "aren't in fact covered" by federal regulations.

French steel surplus

France had a provisional trade surplus in steel in 1979 of about 1 million tonnes with exports of about 9 million tonnes. The 1978 surplus was 1.83 million tonnes from exports of 9.2 million and imports of 7.37 million.

AEG sells to Egypt

AEG-Telefunken said it won three orders worth a total of Deutsche marks 46m (£12m) from Egypt, including Deutsche marks 31m for the renewal of the telephone networks in the Almaz, Quabba and Giza areas of Cairo. Other orders are for ticket printers and electrical equipment.

Energy use falls

French energy consumption rose by 2.7 per cent last year to 189.5 tons of oil equivalent (TOE) and economic activity expanded by 3.5 per cent. Consumption in 1979 was 18m TOE below pre-1973 predictions. Growth in energy consumption slowed considerably in the second half of last year after an energy-savings campaign started in June.

Honda in Yugoslavia

Honda engines for the eastern European market will be assembled in Yugoslavia under a joint venture. Eighty per cent of the \$4.2m (£1.9m) capital will be subscribed by Standard Our Tuornika Motora of Yugoslavia, the remainder by Honda.

Japan reps in Russia

Three Japanese steelmakers sent representatives to Moscow yesterday to resume negotiations on exports of steel pipes to the Soviet Union. While the Japanese government considers joining America in economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, Nippon Steel Corporation said there had been no government attempt to dampen the talks.

Consumer index slump

The European Community consumer confidence index slumped in October by 7.9 points to 105.4 (1975, 100), the lowest point since the 1974-75 recession, signalling a possible slackening of demand and a further slowdown in industrial growth. Britain recorded the steepest decline of 21.3 points to 116.7.

Norwegian inflation

The rise in Norwegian consumer prices slowed to 0.3 per cent last month from 0.4 per cent in November. The December index stood at 154.3 (base 1974) a year on year gain of 4.7 per cent compared to 4.6 per cent in November.

Big demand for super-smooth camera mirrors developed by NPL team

Marketing products of X-ray optics research

Research in X-ray optics at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, is being applied to the products of a new company, Astron Developments. This marks the second stage in an industrial/NPL partnership which began with the commercial exploitation by Ion Tech (located, as is Astron, in Teddington) of the laboratory's prototype ion source, for uses which include preparing specimens for electron microscopy.

NPL scientists led by Dr Albert Franks had developed methods for producing precisely curved focusing surfaces, such as focusing mirrors and diffraction gratings, for use in the X-ray region of the electromagnetic spectrum. Here a surface smoothness more than ten times that of conventional components in the visible region of the spectrum is required.

As well as fundamental research, the team had developed methods of producing precisely curved focusing surfaces, calculating shapes and tolerances, and measuring the surfaces and instruments employing X-ray components.

One such instrument is the Frank's small-angle X-ray scattering camera, which is used in industry and research for studying the molecular structures of polymers and biological materials, catalysts, suspensions and metal microstructures.

At the heart of this camera is a super-smooth mirror which is curved into a cylindrical form by a bending mechanism. The demand at NPL for these mirrors for outside customers became so great that the team decided to transfer its manufacturing expertise to industry.

Initially the work was handled by Ion Tech, which had earlier converted the laboratory's prototype ion source into a sound industrial product. The company's X-ray component work became known to organizations such as the Science Research Council, the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and European and American industrial, university and government laboratories.

Among recent products are six telescope mirrors which were used in the SRC Ariel 6 scientific satellite launched last May; and a parabolic mirror for Lockheed used in a spacecraft launched last July.

Technology News

The demand for large components such as X-ray telescopes one metre in diameter meant that special, large machine tools were required. Ion Tech premises were too small to cope with the expansion involved, and the decision was taken to form a new company, Astron Developments, to concentrate on the X-ray side of the business.

A new holding company, Teddington Developments, was formed with the support of the National Research Development Corporation and Midland Montagu Industrial Finance to manage the two operating companies.

Mr Alan P. Vickery was recruited from the space project management side of British

Aerospace, Bristol, to become business manager of Astron. Export prospects for both companies' high-technology products are good, and there is a continuing link with the research work and measurement facilities of the National Physical Laboratory.

UK amateur spacecraft

Britain's first amateur spacecraft is to be launched as a secondary payload aboard a satellite to be launched by NASA, in September, 1981. The British spacecraft is now being developed at the University of Surrey, Guildford, and has been designated UOSAT (University of Surrey Satellite).

With support from the electronics, telecommunications and space industries, the satellite is being built through collaboration between the International Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT), the Amateur Satellite Organization of the United Kingdom (AMSAT-UK) and the Radio Society of Great Britain.

The purpose of the spacecraft is primarily educational. It will carry a number of high-frequency radio beacons. By tuning in to these transmissions, individual radio amateurs and schools groups in schools and colleges will be able to study the changing effects of the ionosphere on radio-wave propagation.

The satellite will also carry a three-axis magnetometer which is to be built by an amateur radio enthusiast at NASA's God-

dard Space Flight Centre near Washington.

In the work that has been done to date, the overall system design has been confirmed, and the structure of the spacecraft has been redesigned and analyzed (see British Aerospace Dynamics Group). A survey has been made of the best way of stabilizing the craft.

A low-power microcomputer system has been built to the initial "breadboard" stage by Mr Mike Stubbs of Ferranti, and a telecommand receiver has been completed in its "breadboard" form and has operated continuously for three months.

A first prototype radio beacon has been built, and a number of solar panels (spare from the Ariel 6 project) have been donated by the Science Research Council.

In the initial "breadboard" stage of development the proposed electrical and electronic circuits are assembled in a rudimentary but accurate way to check that the circuit performance matches the specification.

Next an engineering model is constructed. This is representative of the final spacecraft but is used for exhaustive testing. Finally, the flight-model spacecraft is completed. This is either a duplicate of the engineering version or, if faults have shown up in testing, an improved version of it.

Under Mr Martin Swearing as project coordinator, the Surrey team hope to complete these three stages by August 1980, December 1980, and August 1981 respectively.

Kenneth Owen

Shell polyethylene price to rise 10 pc

By Our Industrial Staff
Shell Chemicals UK is to raise the price of all grades of low density polyethylene (LDPE), one of the bulk products of the plastics industry, by about 10 per cent at the end of this month.

The increase will take the price of low-grade LDPE to about £500 a tonne. It is the second in less than three months, and means that prices have risen about 80 per cent in the past year and a half. Yesterday, Shell gave a warning that a further rise in polyethylene prices can be expected soon.

Since June, 1978, when the price stood at £340 a tonne, there have been several increases. Unless there is a sudden change in oil pricing, the cost of LDPE may be more than double that by the end of the year.

The price of LDPE—and other bulk products such as PVC and polypropylene—has been towed forward by the oil price juggernaut.

Last night, Shell said that the recent increases reflected the rising costs of crude oil and

related petrochemical feedstocks. "However, they only partially cover the higher oil prices which have been announced following the December meeting of Opec."

"They do not make any contribution to the recovery of higher operating and distribution costs," said the Plastics Industrial Film Association, which represents many of the users of polyethylene packaging film, said that the increase would be passed on to customers.

Shell, like other plastics producers, has made little or no profit on LDPE sales in recent years. Now, over-capacity in the industry is being slowly reduced—partly by the constraints imposed by difficulty in obtaining feedstock supplies—and prices are returning to what the companies feel is a more realistic level.

Producers are looking forward to a further improvement in profitability this year, but at the back of their minds is the possibility of the Americans, helped by artificially-low feedstock prices, making an assault on the bulk plastics market.

Greater lending scope for World Bank

Washington, Jan. 14

The prospects for substantial real increases in the World Bank's lending activities have improved. The bank announced today that its shareholders have voted in favour of a \$40,000m rise in the bank's authorized capital.

This vote will lead to a virtual doubling of the bank's capital and so permit lending increases. The bank's lending is limited under its articles to a total amount no greater than the bank's subscribed capital and reserves. Without this vote the bank could have been forced within the next couple of years to scale-down its lending programmes.

To secure this capital rise, it was necessary under the bank's articles for holders of more than 75 per cent of the outstanding shares to vote in favour of the increase. This has now been achieved, even though the largest shareholder, the United States, has still not given its approval.

The nations owning World Bank shares only have to pay 7.5 per cent of the capital rise, amounting in this case to about \$3,000m, into the bank. The remaining 92.5 per cent can be called by the bank in the event of a cash emergency. There has not been such an emergency in the past, and the bank has never had to register a loss on any of its loans.



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Bank sculpture: Ugly washer-women are the unlikely heroines depicted in Mr Walter Ritchie's sculpture for the banking hall of National Westminster's new city office in Bristol. John Huxley writes.

The marble wall, weighing about 1½ tons, recalls when the much-maligned women provided Queen Elizabeth I with spotless laundered neck frills. The visiting monarch had complained that her clothes had been soiled on the rough, dirt road to Bristol.

In return, the women were granted the use of Brandon Hill, where earlier they had been terrorized by the bounds of a local landowner, for drying their washing. This was "by order of the Queen who in her peerless beauty has pity on your ugliness."

Mr Ritchie, seen above with his sculpture, explained that he had given the theme a fairy tale treatment, with savage hounds, beautiful women, villainous-looking men and lines of washing represented as flags.

The new office is in Corn Street, where before the formation of Nat West, each of its three constituent banks had branches. Two of these have effectively been knocked together by the contractors, Bovis, to produce one. A richly modelled Victorian facade has been retained and makes a striking contrast with the modern banking hall.

Mr Ritchie chose his theme for the wall from a number of suggestions by Mr Hugh Duckett, the bank's regional architect.

Status of engineers: excellence of training system in Britain

From Mr A. S. E. Tomalin

Sir, I find the conclusions of the Finniston Report and your leader of January 10 most saddening. You both correctly identify the lowly status of the British engineer, but by no means is this because of his inadequate engineering training: quite the reverse, foreign companies highly respect and value our excellence in this field and are eager to snap up British trained graduates, who are seen to have a solid, comprehensive theoretical base compared with industrial experience.

British industry may complain at having to take graduates and mould them into practical men for its purposes, but it should accept this as its burden, for no amount of education can adequately simulate the experience of industrial practice. No, sir, the production of "Market-oriented engineering excellence" in test tubes, presuming this is not the goal of a university education.

If we wish to have better engineers we should instead be teaching them the additional skills of reflection, literacy, communication and management, a knowledge of the liberal arts and so forth, then we would succeed, as has been done elsewhere, in producing well-rounded and respected individuals, capable of capturing the industry and culture to new heights.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW S. E. TOMALIN,
Fairchild Semiconductor Ltd
National Westminster Court,
Little John Street,
Bristol BS1 2EF.
January 11.

training has been increased to four at a post-graduate level. This would compare favourably with the optimum of the four-year M. Eng. course and two years of practical experience suggested in the report.

It seems that one of the weaknesses of the report is the reliance on educationalists to select potential high fliers during their school years, and essentially practical professional selection for professional engineers, not professional teachers.

In my own profession there is no shortage of high standards but there is a lack of incentive for the employer to pay salaries which reflect the engineers' value to society, or to restrict the practice of engineering by unqualified and non-competent operatives.

You suggest that the door has been left open to the future licensing of engineers but it is probable that unless licensing can be bound in to any legislation arising from the Finniston proposals, then the projected changes will be ineffective. The restriction of important tasks to licensed qualified engineers would lead to higher remuneration for engineers, improved intake to engineering and ultimately a keener competitive edge for the British engineering industry.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN HARRIS,
Swanbank House,
2a Church Avenue,
Penarth,
South Glamorgan,
January 11.

another quango is just avoiding the issue. To increase the status of the engineer it is necessary to earn it. By making sure that all engineering institutions impose the same rigorous standards for corporate membership as the civils, municipals and structural institutions do; by asking them out to educate the public and by making a valuable commercial contribution to industry—these are the ways to increase the respect afforded to the engineer.

Perhaps it is time for civil engineers to join with the architects and quantity surveyors in a Construction Institutions Federation. Certainly I do not want to be equated with a registered gas installer; I value my charter.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP M. SIMPSON,
55 Westwood Road,
Harborne,
Birmingham, B17 9SS.
January 10.

From Mr A. Sandman
Sir, A graduate engineer with a few years' experience aged between 25 and 30 on average gets about £5,100 per annum. Even a postgraduate of 35 to 39 gets only £7,700 pa. I call these bus drivers' salaries.

The Finniston Report misses the basic point which is not to conduct an elaborate title re-labelling exercise and to fiddle with the curriculum but to do something about our poor salaries now.

If this were done there would be no problem in obtaining high quality students for what is an interesting and useful profession. Indeed there would be no problem in keeping these self-same students in engineering and so stopping the present tendency for engineers to drift into sales and administration. I can only reiterate if we were paid a proper salary now there would be no problem with the engineering profession.

Yours faithfully,
A. SANDMAN,
57 Priarose Hill Court,
King Henry's Road,
London, NW3.
January 10.

Sales commission and surveyors' fees

From Mr C. J. Dobson

Sir, I am writing to comment on the letter sent to you by Mr John Bourgojn (January 10). I am a chartered surveyor and the sole principal of a large estate agency practice.

I quite understand Mr Bourgojn's reaction when his house was sold, apparently to the first person who showed interest, involving the agent in very little work. I also agree with Mr Bourgojn that the sales commission fees and survey fees are out of balance.

An important point that people overlook is the reason why an agent is able to introduce a buyer immediately he receives instructions. It is because he maintains a large organization with high overheads to generate inquiries. It may well be that the particular purchaser who bought Mr Bourgojn's house has been dealing with the agent over many months previously, but Mr Bourgojn would not be aware of all the time and effort that had already been invested in this applicant before his house came on to the market.

Equal agency services are expensive but the cost of providing them is high. Mr Bourgojn has obviously sold at a price that satisfied him. He should be pleased that his estate agent was able to

produce results so quickly and perhaps on reflection he will understand that the true cost of being able to introduce the applicant quickly is higher than at first it might seem.

With regard to the huge disparity between sales fees and survey fees, it is our view that the survey fee is chronically too cheap. After strictly commercial appraisal we decided to give up doing surveys altogether. The general level of fees is so low that in real terms we are losing money quite heavily and we were interested to learn from our professional indemnity insurers that many other surveyors feel the same way.

We consider that a really exhaustive survey should take even longer than Mr Bourgojn mentions and should cost something in the region of five times the sum he paid.

We feel sure that in the next few years professional fees will be charged at a more realistic level and the huge disparity between selling fees and professional fees will no longer exist.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. DOBSON,
Conway Estate Offices,
135/137 The Broadway,
Mill Hill Circus,
London NW7 4TD.
January 11.

Dealing with UK's mineral resources

From Mr Anthony Holland

Sir, I would like to add my support to the letter yesterday (January 9) from Sir Kingsley Dunham and Sir Peter Kent.

As one who has investigated and advised on mineral titles I find it becoming increasingly difficult to meet clients' requirements in this area of legal work of detailed and certain knowledge.

This has become more and more noticeable over the past few years, particularly when apparently worked-out resources have, as a result of radical change in price become worth further reinvestment but where perhaps the titles have in the period of their lack of working, become confused.

I appreciate that what is suggested is intended to relate to undiscovered resources of minerals but there is a grey area lying somewhere between currently worked-out resources and undiscovered resources which could also well benefit from a great deal more certainty than is presently the case.

There has been a renewal of interest in mineral resources in this country possibly not least because of the political stability it enjoys; yet we are not as well equipped to meet the renewal of interest as we ought to be. I understand that in Ireland steps have been taken recently to ensure all the resources are vested in the Government, which would mean that the Government in turn then dealing with individual owners.

It is therefore all the more urgent that this problem should now be reexamined.

Yours sincerely,
ANTHONY HOLLAND,
Foot and Bowden, Solicitors,
70/72 North Hill,
Plymouth PL4 8HH.
January 10.

Energy demand: rising sales of electricity

From Mr G. Petersen

Sir, Mr Norman Jenkins (Letters, January 10) must be well known to you by now for his combined heat and power enthusiasm, but he should not let this distract the facts. In this instance, he says published data shows that the demand for electricity is falling. I would suggest he takes a look at page 60 of our Statement of Accounts and Statistics for 1978-79 which shows that it has risen steadily since 1973-74—and is still rising. Furthermore, I cannot understand why Mr Jenkins has the idea that "we have yet to

equal the electricity demand of 1973."

In 1973 sales were 196.2TWh and maximum demand 39.7GW. In 1978-79 they were 199.6TWh and 44.1GW respectively and are expected to be higher again in the current year. One would have thought that, as a hindsight forecaster, Mr Jenkins would have at least got his facts right.

Yours faithfully,
G. PETERSEN,
Statistics Officer,
Electricity Council, 30 Millbank, London SW1P 4RD.
January 10.

Garrard cuts staff by third

Garrard, the Swindon-based record player manufacturers, yesterday pruned one third of its staff. About 160 employees were made redundant following a notice issued to the workforce by Mr Alan Kirton and Mr Alan Peck, the joint managing directors.

The company also announced that it was closing its Newcastle Street, Swindon, operation, and moving to a new site on the Cheney Manor trading estate. The company said there had been a continuing decline in the consumer electronic and audio market, and the immediate future did not indicate any expectations of improved sales.

It is understood the move is planned to start during February. Redundancies include 14 managers, 36 office staff, 25 indirect workers and more than 80 production workers. The Brazilian company Graciete bought the record playing business in November last year for £1m. Mr Nelson Bastos, the company's deputy chairman, said he wanted the Garrard manufacturing operation in Britain to be viable within the next 12 months.

From Nicholas Baker, MP

Sir, I refer to the letter from Mr J. H. Butcher (January 9) Business News, disagreeing with my proposition that the clause in the Companies Bill requiring that only individuals from certain professions can undertake the duties of company secretary of a public company is a restrictive practice in its simplest form. If this is not the case, then I would like to know what a restrictive practice is.

While restrictive practices sometimes protect the public, I do not agree that the clause in its present form can be justified in this way.

The clause in its present form provides that the class of permitted people includes barristers, solicitors, chartered accountants, and members of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators.

If the job of being a company secretary is as responsible as Mr Butcher says it is

(which of course it is, as I am aware through advising public companies over a number of years), then this category is far too wide. I very much doubt if most solicitors or barristers for example are in any way qualified to act as company secretaries.

An alternative approach is to have a very small category of those specially qualified to act as company secretaries. The difficulties in defining such a class or classes to suit all public companies are obvious.

Public companies even under the new definition will remain a class retaining enormous variations. The job of company secretary will vary correspondingly with the company.

Mr Butcher complained that there is no point in Parliament continuing its flood of legislation affecting all sectors of our daily lives, without any attempt to ensure that it will be workable and will be com-

plied with". It is precisely because I am so conscious of the legislation which Parliament has inflicted in the past upon society in general and businesses in particular that I believe that the clause in question should be resisted.

I know of no history of companies, their shareholders or employees suffering losses as a result of a misdeed committed by an unqualified company secretary. In any event, the directors have overall responsibility for the activities of the company secretary and might be responsible for the appointment of someone totally unsuitable for the task.

I suggest that Company Law should leave matters as they are and allow each public company to have appointed the company secretary suitable for the company concerned.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS BAKER, MP,
House of Commons,
January 9.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

MOTOLEASE

MOTOLEASE LIMITED
A SUBSIDIARY OF CITICORP LTD

£25,000,000
SYNDICATED TERM LOAN

MANAGED BY

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP

PROVIDED BY

CITIBANK, N.A.
BANK OF MONTREAL

BANK OF AMERICA N.T. & S.A.
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED/LLOYDS
ASSOCIATED BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

AGENT

JANUARY 3, 1980

مكتبة الأصيل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Two-way pull on interest rates

The monetary authorities must have been delighted with last week's sale of gilt sales, ensuring as it should that the January money supply figures look respectable. Even so, they are likely to be watching developments in financial markets with considerable interest this week. In particular, they will want to see just how far markets are prepared to bid down yields so early in the year; but they will also be keeping a keen eye on how much overseas money is being drawn across the exchanges.

The authorities are obviously keen that the bandwagon for lower interest rates should not gather too much momentum before it is certain that bank lending is decelerating satisfactorily and that the gilt market has been able to digest the implications of the Budget forecast of next year's public sector borrowing requirement.

On the face of it, the continuation of flows of tax money to the Exchequer over the next few weeks should help keep short-term money tight, while the authorities will presumably be putting out at least one new tap each before too long.

The problem, however, is that markets may already be sensing that beyond mid-February, say, the authorities may find it rather more difficult to resist strong downward pressure on rates, particularly if overseas investors are putting uncomfortable upward pressure on sterling. The gamble, then, would be whether some modest recognition of the situation on the part of the authorities would dampen or simply stimulate markets.

It may, of course, prove that the market will run out of steam of its own accord, or that the news background will in some way take a turn for the worse. While the gilt market euphoria lasts, however, it is plainly infectious. Equities too were buoyed by lower interest rate hopes yesterday. The FT 30 share index has now recovered 11 per cent since briefly dropping below 400 on January 3.

Accounting standards

The problem of enforcement

So far most of the response to the green paper, "Company Accounting and Disclosure", has been rather muted: but accountants Arthur Andersen put the cat well and truly amongst the pigeons last week with a submission which effectively implies that the government should consider legal sanctions against companies which refuse to conform to generally agreed accounting standards.

Arthur Andersen's thinking upon the matter is perfectly clear. First, there is the fact that familiarity is breeding contempt for the qualified audit report. Second, there is the fact that accounting standards nowadays, far from pussyfooting around the periphery of management's preoccupations, are striking deep into that sensitive territory; and there is, in consequence, say the accountants, an increasing likelihood that individuals, an increasing likelihood that individuals will be enticed and sectional groups will be prepared to ignore new standards. The question of effective enforcement, they say, can no longer be avoided.

They say that the weight of public opinion has to be brought into play against the defaulters, with "formal recognition" of the significance of accounting standards to our economic fabric; but that, beyond that, breaches (whether with or without the concurrence of the auditors) should be reviewed by a committee supervised by the CCAB, with the power to make recommendations.

From the looks of it something rather similar is to emerge from the recent rapprochement of the Stock Exchange and the Accounting Standards Committee, though it has already been emphasized that the review body they expect to establish will not be an enforcement agency. Net result: plenty of people prepared to point the finger, but none prepared to rap the knuckles.

Arthur Andersen say that the business of identifying the malefactors should remain with the profession, but that the ultimate sanction will have to lie with the Government. As most parties have already agreed with respect to the insider dealing debate, it is time that the big guns of governmental sanction had a little more play in the area of company law.

But the snag to Arthur Andersen's proposals is that they envisage a procedure

under which a company would be passed on to the public authority for punishment, having been tried and found wanting according to private regulation. And while that might be efficient, would it be just?

Marsh/Bowring

It is still early days...

With little likelihood of great support from shareholders who would no doubt view 16p a share as a reasonable price for the group, C. T. Bowring's talk of disquiet among its employees and the possibility of court action seem fairly flimsy planks on which to base a defence against Marsh and McLennan.

Bowring is naturally keen to keep its powder dry with regard to the actual terms floated by Marsh and would no doubt put up a more spiritedly showing if and when a bid is forthcoming.

Anyway, this situation will run for some time yet, and there are good reasons for thinking that Bowring will avoid being swallowed up by the Americans. Significantly its share price held steady at 139p yesterday, while others in the insurance broking sector moved ahead.

One reason is that Marsh would seemingly not have a great deal to lose by waiting for a definitive statement from Lloyd's on the whole question of foreign ownership, and this will not be forthcoming until sometime after April, when Sir Henry Fisher is due to present his report on the market's self-regulation.

To move earlier could mean Marsh going through all sorts of financial and legal wrangles involving the divestment of parts of Bowring, perhaps unnecessarily.

There is also the possibility that the Office of Fair Trading could step in. Although it is hard to see how a Marsh/Bowring link could constitute a monopoly. The bid could provide the OFT with a chance to look at a wider controversy involving the links between brokers and underwriters in the market and the potential for malpractice which such connections could create.

Marsh, meanwhile, will also have to steer its bid through the SEC and anti-trust regulations while keeping a close eye on what effects the divulgence of information about Bowring could have on any future court proceedings brought by the British group.

Dividends

Over the years...

Despite the poor outlook for dividend growth this year in the face of declining corporate profits and liquidity—most forecasts are looking for little more than 5 per cent increase after a rise of between 15 and 20 per cent last year in the wake of the lifting of controls in July—prospective dividend yields are still mildly bullish for equities.

The income argument for equities has been at best tenuous in recent years because of the size of the reverse yield gap. But there may be some comfort for equity investors who take a long view in stockbrokers de Zoete & Bevan's latest *Equity and Fixed Interest* since 1919 review, which shows that, so far, its equity fund is concerned (not quite the same as the *Financial Times* 30 Index), equity returns have managed to keep level pegging with inflation in the postwar period.

But in only one year over the past dozen have dividends kept up with inflation and that was 1968, thanks in the main to dividend controls but also reflecting the fact that cover has been steadily built up since the very low 1.5 times level of 1968.

The current optimism over dividend yields is based on the fact that at a prospective 8 per cent or so for 1980 they are the highest since 1974—and United Kingdom industry is not facing the crisis it was then—and way over the 5.1 per cent average obtained since the postwar period.

The fly in the ointment now is current cost accounting which more and more companies are turning to in a period of profits squeeze to assess their dividend paying capacity, where there are a number of household names whose dividends are uncovered on this basis.

There is a figure in the myth and legend of Whitehall known as the mad axeman. It is he, who in the season of public expenditure cuts rushes down corridors, snatches open doors only to shout within that he wants £20m off such and such a programme by tea-time as he scuttles on his hunk of bread.

By any standard 1979-80 has been the year of the mad axeman. For those who make their living as our servants in the control of public expenditure are now engaged not in their first, not in their second but in their third public spending cuts exercise since last May's election.

The character of the present exercise is becoming clear. Unlike the packages announced with the budget last June and with the spending White Paper last November, this series of cuts will have to be concentrated almost exclusively on transfer payments with social security payments and housing subsidies bearing the brunt.

This is because the direct government spending programme—the money directly disbursed for current goods and services and for capital spending projects, have already been squeezed

to the point where the political pips are beginning to squeak.

It is striking, for example, that the Confederation of British Industry has argued that, while cutting spending and taxes remains vital, there should be no further cuts in the programmes of present assistance to trade and industry.

So, if the new package of cuts, due to be announced in March, is to total anything like £1,000m for the 1980-81 year it will have to be made up of other kinds of government spending.

The resulting reduced government requirement to borrow can be further reduced by devices such as 30 per cent nationalized industry price rises. However unpopular these may be with consumers, long experience has shown that their political impact is less negative than equivalent tax increases.

Real changes in the figures, however, can only come from real changes in policy. On the expenditure side this will have to involve the ending of the link between social security payments and the rate of inflation. It seems that this exercise is under way for most such benefits, except old age pensions.

The reverse of this coin of "de-indexing" benefit payments is the "indexation" of charges. This seems to have become part of present planning, with a firm decision for example that, in future, NHS prescription charges shall be lifted above 70p each year in line with the general rise in prices. This was not part of the November White Paper because the effect would not be until 1981-82 and beyond, years which are due to be the subject of the March White Paper.

Ever since it came to office, Mrs Thatcher's government has been dedicated to the proposition that public spending should be cut. It is a measure of the inherent problems, therefore, that the present rate of spending is higher than when she came to office and is certain to be higher still next year. What is the bulwark dynamic that rides over the most rigid political resistance?

One problem is the illusion that huge sums of money can be saved by greatly improved administration. It is, of course, true that there is massive waste in the public sector. Any large organization has built in inefficiencies of this

sort. Spectacular figures for saving can be claimed.

In absolute terms the hundreds of thousands and the millions are striking. But in relation to the totals involved in the public sector they are not big enough to make a big shift in the ratio of public spending to gross domestic product, or enough reduction in the borrowing requirement to finance a major reduction in taxation.

More important, however, is the "cash limits" illusion. Anyone who has ever done any forward expenditure budgeting, however limited in scope, knows that there is a world of difference between a planning budget, even if it carries the implicitly awful title of "cash limits", and an actual limit on cash.

There is only one way to make a major cut in public spending and that is to "cut out" a major function at present being done by government. That involves changes in policy, not good housekeeping and the paring of candle-ends. It is a nettle the Government has still not grasped.

Will the Government's nerve hold?

1979/1980 PUBLIC SECTOR PAY ROUND: SOME LEADING DEVELOPMENTS

Number	Sector	Claim/settlement	Anniversary	State of bargaining
4,500	Atomic Energy workers	14-27% deal	Oct 1 '79	
85,000	Local Authority building workers	10% deal	Nov 4 '79	
35,000	Firemen	20.5% deal	Nov 7 '79	Last phase of 1978/79 strike settlement
240,000	Miners	22% deal	March 1 '80	10-month settlement, expires Dec 31, 1981 deal expires Oct 31. Working parties on 4 day week and protection of earnings. Negotiations opened Jan 14.
42,000	Gas workers	22-30% claim, £80 a week min.	Jan 20	mid-March. Negotiations start Feb 7
90,000	Electricity workers	15-17% claim, plus 35% week	Nov 4 '79	14% settlement expected on Jan 17
1,100,000	Local Govt manuals	15-17% claim, plus 35% week	Dec 13 '79	Offer Jan 18; local gov't-style deal likely
250,000	NHS ancillary workers	46% + claim	Dec 1 '79	13% rejected; largest union (GMMU) threatening strikes
33,000	Water workers	20% claim	Jan 1	National strike by four unions existing since 1974, self-financing 8% ad round, plus 4% negotiable in local productivity talks rejected. Strikes spreading to craftsmen
135,000	State steel workers	17-21% claim	Jan 1	Negotiations adjourned to next month
80,000	State shipbuilding workers	"substantial", believed to be 20%	April 24	NUR seeking joint talks with other rail unions; productivity discussions in progress
190,000	Railway workers	15-20% expected from PRU exercise	April 1	Preliminary negotiations on PRU due to open this week
500,000	Civil servants	No claim yet	April 1	Talks proceeding on new wage structure level deal expected
200,000	Postal workers	"substantial"	Jan 1	Local-level deal expected
17,000	Amalgamated Nurses & Midwives	15-17% No claim yet	April 1	14% offer last week NHS manual-style deal expected

The morning that the steelworkers began their strike Mr Ray Buckton, the train drivers' leader, gave Mr Bill Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, a copy of a letter which said that Aslef was sending out to all its branches.

After telling footplatemen to block BSC traffic and not to cross steel union picket lines, the circular concluded: "We are sure that all members will appreciate that the trade union movement is entering a critical period, and we feel certain that our colleagues in the steel industry will be given the fullest support by Aslef's membership in order that the strike shall have a positive and immediate effect."

It is believed that by doing this there is a far greater chance of bringing the present dispute to an early and successful conclusion, the outcome of which will undoubtedly have a profound effect on future negotiations in the public sector (my italics).

Mr Buckton was publicly articulating what many other union leaders privately feel: that the steel strike is the critical test of whether the Government's resolve, and of its non-interventionist policy, Unions in other areas of the public sector—notably the rail-

Paul Routledge examines the state of public sector pay bargaining

ways, electricity supply and shipbuilding—are waiting to see whether the steelworkers can shift the Cabinet's rigid adherence to predetermined cash limits for its own direct and indirect employees.

If the Government is forced to climb down and relax its stringent financial targets for British Steel, the repercussions in other state corporations and in the Post Office and the Civil Service would be substantial. There are at present no such indications, and the steel strike is rapidly taking on the political status of a seep-side confrontation between organized labour and a Conservative Government.

It is an ironic turn of events. The local government workers and hospital staff whose industrial action was at the heart of the last "winter of discontent" are heading for a peaceful settlement of their pay claims just as the steel strike is laid down, as we now know, by the Cabinet on December 13.

The threat to Government policy has come from a British unexpected quarter. Truly

the comparability safety-valve at the ready.

For the moment, the dominating factor is still cash limits. The Treasury's instructions to ministries on the 14 per cent limit for 1980-81 should just about accommodate the local government workers (due to settle in two days' time), the hospital workers, nurses, university manual staff, and the ambulance men, all of whom have benefited from the ministrations of Professor Clegg.

The Civil Service is another matter. Union leaders are due to begin exploratory talks with the Civil Service Department this week on the shape of the biggest public sector settlement since the Government's own half-million white-collar employees. Union analysis of the Pay Research Unit reports suggests that clerical grades need around 15-17 per cent and executives/administrative grades 18-20 per cent-plus to catch up with private sector pay movement over the last year.

There is no prospect of the Government setting its Civil Service cash limit as high as this. The unions expect the ceiling to be set in line with the 14 per cent laid down for public sector pay and prices.

So the Government must either refuse to honour the PRU award in full, or demand off-setting job cutbacks over and above the 40,000 already envisaged over the next three years; or ignore inconvenient actuarial evidence and make a large, arbitrary increase in the amount

of Civil Service pay withheld to finance pensions. There is apparently some Cabinet infighting on this latter issue, with the hawks looking to make some political capital out of Civil Service pensions.

The first option would inevitably precipitate a confrontation with the unions—the threat of which the Civil and Public Services Association, the Society of Civil and Public Servants, and the Institution of Professional Civil Servants are harnessed in a loose troika on pay—so the Cabinet is likely to opt for a compromise path of implementing PRU claw-back sufficient savings from reduced manpower, and higher pension contributions to keep the overall settlement within cash limits.

The beauty of using cash limits as a backdoor incomes policy is that the Government can pretend that it does not have such a policy, while vigorously curtailing public sector employers' freedom to negotiate. The tactic is well understood by the unions, of course, but it does not make such a unpopular splash in the public prints as a formal, centralized battery of regulations and Acts of Parliament. It allows the Government to achieve its objective without losing political face, and thus far ministers are using the device with some deftness.

Another challenge facing negotiators in the drawn-out re-entry from years of TUC-Government pay restraint is

wage restructuring. The Post Office is going through a massive exercise in its telecommunications division aimed at introducing a new "pay spine" in which all grades will be integrated. It will cut down job barriers and make for more competitive employment prospects when it is finally negotiated.

Post Office workers are among those waiting for Sirs. The payment of their settlement date back to self-financing to April 1 to have more time to gauge the "going rate" in the public sector, and to make sure they didn't miss out on anything obtained by other groups. It is the day after the move after the five to one ratio, and the union leaders got for their first recommended package last year, but the strategy of moving back down the queue can backfire if the government can't get the private sector to freeze half-way through an inflationary pay round.

Interestingly, however, there is much less speculation among union negotiators these days about the prospect of Mrs Thatcher doing a U-turn on her pay policy. There is little talk about a freeze, and the steel industry has in miniature all the elements of Conservative policy: an unrestrained 11 per cent rise in the private sector, and a self-financing package tailored to cash limits in the public sector. The policy has not failed yet, but the crisis is upon us.

It would have been unreasonable to build this into prices calculated last summer. The best notice from oil companies of fuel price increases that is given to airlines and tour companies is 21 days in advance, and some of these charges are levied retrospectively.

Shifts in currency rates have become less of a headache for operators since the relaxing of foreign exchange controls has allowed them to buy forward. This, however, involves the payment of a premium and the operator has to make a decision on how much currency to buy without knowing how many passengers he may have on a given route.

Mrs Hook comments: "You don't know what the price of tomatoes is going to be tomorrow, nor do you know how much you are going to pay for a car ordered three months in advance. But 80 per cent of holidaymakers going abroad this year have been booked as much as 12 months in advance and will have a guaranteed maximum price."

Holidaymakers are advised to study carefully the booking conditions in the brochures. Some operators, not wishing to risk offering a guarantee, are giving clients the choice of paying the full charge or cancelling their holiday when they receive the final invoice.

The majority offer a guarantee that the surcharge will not exceed a specific figure. In most cases this is £10 per person per week or 10 per cent of the holiday cost. Last year's surcharge was about 6 to 7 per cent.

Holidaymakers are advised to study carefully the booking conditions in the brochures. Some operators, not wishing to risk offering a guarantee, are giving clients the choice of paying the full charge or cancelling their holiday when they receive the final invoice.

The majority offer a guarantee that the surcharge will not exceed a specific figure. In most cases this is £10 per person per week or 10 per cent of the holiday cost. Last year's surcharge was about 6 to 7 per cent.

Holidaymakers are advised to study carefully the booking conditions in the brochures. Some operators, not wishing to risk offering a guarantee, are giving clients the choice of paying the full charge or cancelling their holiday when they receive the final invoice.

Edward Townsend

Business Diary: Beyond the fringe • Rhodesian reservation

Many union leaders are examining their pay slips after seeing the advertisement for a general secretary of the new banking union being formed, which quotes a starting salary of £18,000.

With fringe benefits that include a car, free medical insurance plus generous expenses, the job could be worth in all about £24,000 a year, which will put the lucky man in the top division of the general secretaries' pay league.

In fact very few unions can match the basic salary, although some Civil Service union leaders and Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of Nalco, earn around £18,000.

The new union is being formed out of a merger between the staff associations at Barclays, Lloyds and National Westminster banks. Dr Tom Johnston, chairman of Services Scottish Manpower Services Commission has been beavering for about two years to try and bring the staff associations and the Banking Insurance and Finance Union together into a Finance partnership.

His efforts, for which he is reported to have charged the three banks £100 a day, have failed and the associations decided to go their own way. Some cynics at Bifu's Esher headquarters are suggesting that Dr Johnston is the ideal man for the CRU job. But ideal man for a more likely candidate is Hugh James, deputy date is Hugh James, deputy general secretary of the Barclays staff association.

Jack Lynch (right), the former Irish Taoiseach and leader of *Finnia Fail*, has regained power. That is to say he has been appointed a director of the Irish Distillers Group, which makes all the Irish whiskey that is not actually potcheen from illegal stills, including the famous brand of John Power and Son.

Lynch's appointment is said to be particularly fitting since IDG's distillery is just outside his Cork constituency, and

They're all geared up for change at the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, the central bank of the former rebel colony.

Either side of the four marble pillars on the portico of the bank's headquarters, there are three rows of rivet holes where there used to be characters spelling out "Reserve Bank of Rhodesia", the name that still adorns the country's dollar bills.

The bank, like other Southern Rhodesian institutions, added a quick "Zimbabwe" to its name when Ian Smith supporters decided to make room for that section of black opinion represented by Bishop Muzorewa.

That change, however, was limited to letter-headings, and it looks as if the bank has decided not to bother with a new name plate until after next month's elections, even though copper and brass are plentiful in Rhodesia.

Should the good bishop be confirmed in office then what

the distilling tradition in the county goes back to the eighteenth century.

None the less it is handing laughs on a plate to Hall's Pictorial Weekly, an Irish satirical television show which has had much fun in the past from Lynch's devotion to one particular Irish Distillers' brand. Surprisingly it is not Power that is his tipple, though, but another blend called, simply, Paddy.

We British are pleased to call Southern Rhodesia is likely to remain Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. If the bishop is sent back to his flock, the country is likely to become Zimbabwe only and Joshua Nkomo come in as president.

However, nameplates are not the only thing likely to be changed at the Reserve Bank, however it be called. There is also the case of the governorship. Should he be black, or should he be white? If the latter, will it be the present white?

Desmond Krogh, the incumbent governor, is a former academic who was born in South Africa, and may therefore be unacceptable to a Nkomo or Mugabe-led administration.

Please note that persons other than residents and guests are not allowed on the premises of the hotel. The hotel is a private residence and is not open to the public.

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.



A timely warning comes from Hoechst UK, the British arm of the West German chemical firm, whose hard-to-pronounce name is less known here than some of the things it makes, such as Berger paints and Optrex eye lotion.

According to Hoechst's company newspaper, the time difference halves the hours in which messages can be sent to and from the group's offices in Britain and in Europe.

With Hoechst AG and Hoechst UK staggering lunch-breaks over a two-hour period, the time difference between the two countries means that for four hours in the middle of the day it is virtually impossible to establish telephone contact between specific individuals.

And Hoechst AG offices close at 5 pm European Standard Time—one hour before United Kingdom offices

Here is a new wheeze for estate agents whose fees have been dipping. Do a Sotheby's and turn your old property brochures into a colourfully illustrated paperback for sale in the bookshops.

Once the rich tide or otherwise fallen off in privacy, but now pushy corporations like Sotheby's Parkes Barnes International Realty are liable to photograph all the most intimate corners of the homes they have to sell.

After three successful years in American real estate the firm have published a celebratory volume entitled *Sotheby's Parkes Barnes International Realty: a grand tour of America's most glorious estates*. It recalls at \$9.95 and shows houses they have handled.

There is, for instance, the late Nelson Rockefeller's summer home; Jacqueline Onassis's mother's home now become a Kennedy museum; a farm being sold for \$10 million to the late Sir Henry J. Heinz Manhart; triplets; Liza Minelli's new townhouse; an estate belonging to Oscar Hammerstein's grandson; a Tudor-style mansion which the son of the designer of Brooklyn Bridge had surplus to requirements.

Always a column to be first with the news, *herewith Business Diary's first Christmas story of the year. Hallmark Cards' 1980 Christmas card trade show starts at the Cumberland Hotel, London—in two weeks.*

Ross Davies

Holidays without strings

Most of the estimated 4.5 million Britons who take package holidays abroad this year are likely to face, about two months before departure, an extra bill for up to £10 per person per week. This system of surcharges is infuriating critics of Britain's travel industry.

The surcharges, designed to cover increasingly unpredictable rises in the cost of aviation fuel, hotel accommodation and to a lesser extent, currency fluctuations, are seen by the industry's detractors as unfair to holidaymakers.

It is argued that the system is open to abuse: tour companies can pick their prices at a low level to attract the business and then slap on the surcharge when it is too late for people to change their holiday plans.

Such reasoning, while finding favour among those who wish to see foreign holidays quoted at a fixed price, fails to take into account the extreme competitiveness of the inclusive tour business. This tends to depress prices; but many of the costs involved are beyond the direct control of tour operators.

The Association of British Travel Agents (Abta), to which most tour operators belong, has been agonizing over the surcharges issue and has set up a committee to study alternatives. But so far it believes surcharges are the best way to protect the industry and are fair to consumers so long as they are told honestly of the extra they are to be called upon to pay.

Tour companies tend to agree on a common date on which they will formulate prices for the following year. This means that the majority will use the



Mrs Margaret Hook: "80 per cent of holidaymakers have a guaranteed maximum price."

same sterling exchange rate making their prices more easy to compare. In 1979, the companies chose July 24, which allowed time for price calculation and the printing of brochures for the coming season.

Mrs Margaret Hook, president of the Abta, says that at that time 17 cost increases were known and were built into the prices, which are on average 10 to 15 per cent higher this year. "The public wants to book in advance, often 12 months before taking the holiday, and the operator has to make contracts with hotels, airlines, coach companies and so on in many countries. But many hotels, for example, can't or won't make fixed price contracts."

Since the end of July, aviation fuel has risen in price by 50 per cent, says Mrs Hook, "and

it would have been unreasonable to build this into prices calculated last summer. The best notice from oil companies of fuel price increases that is given to airlines and tour companies is 21 days in advance, and some of these charges are levied retrospectively.

Shifts in currency rates have become less of a headache for operators since the relaxing of foreign exchange controls has allowed them to buy forward. This, however, involves the payment of a premium and the operator has to make a decision on how much currency to buy without knowing how many passengers he may have on a given route.

Mrs Hook comments: "You don't know what the price of tomatoes is going to be tomorrow, nor do you know how much you are going to pay for a car ordered three months in advance. But 80 per cent of holidaymakers going abroad this year have been booked as much as 12 months in advance and will have a guaranteed maximum price."

Holidaymakers are advised to study carefully the booking conditions in the brochures. Some operators, not wishing to risk offering a guarantee, are giving clients the choice of paying the full charge or cancelling their holiday when they receive the final invoice.

The majority offer a guarantee that the surcharge will not exceed a specific figure. In most cases this is £10 per person per week or 10 per cent of the holiday cost. Last year's surcharge was about 6 to 7 per cent.

Edward Townsend

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Profit takers move in during afternoon

Investations have been full of money in the past few days thanks to half-yearly interest payments, and the surge in gilt edged and shares indicates a modest diversion of some of this cash away from the money market. But by the close of business yesterday many observers were wondering whether the confidence had not been overdone and quotations softened after hours.

Before that, weekend comment extended last week's surge in gilts and shares. Buyers fastened eagerly on suggestions that interest rates would soon start to fall, possibly as early as mid-February. The impression also persisted that an early end to the steel strike would be negotiated.

Gains of up to £2 were seen in long gilts and up to 2 in shorts. Observers expect that the market will not remain long untapped however. It would not surprise them to see the authorities issue another tap at the end of this week in line with the market and by then institutions may not be so flush with cash.

Meanwhile in undated stocks,

War Loan where there has been evidence of foreign buying, went ahead £3 to £321. Among mediums Treasury 10 per cent 1992 rose £1 to £813 and in long Treasury 7½ per cent 2012-13 £1 to £215.

At 10 am the FT index was 3.4 points ahead but the advance fanned out rapidly so that by 3 pm the index was 13.1 up at 448.3. The gain was not held and at the close the index was only 10.6 up at 445.8. It has indeed risen quickly since hitting a 1979-80 low of 406.3 on November 15 last, but the gain is still no more than one would expect from a technical recovery.

The firmer conditions throughout the market were nowhere better reflected than in the industrial leaders. Unilever 14p up at 47p and Glaxo 10p better at 46p continue to improve while ICI put on 6p at 37p and Fisons rose 5p to 28p. Elsewhere, Grand Metropolitan increased 5p to 143p, ahead of Thursday's figures and Trusthouse Forte also reporting later this week edged ahead 3p to 145p. Gains of 5p were reported in BAT's at 266p and in the steel group, Hawker Siddeley at 194p both expanded 4p.

News that C. T. Bowring had, as expected, rejected the advances of United States

at 133p, as both waited for Hume Holdings, with which they are having talks, to make a specific proposal. Yesterday also saw the shares of Boeing, the United States aircraft maker, commence dealing on the London market opening up at £251 and closing at £26. Emess Lighting, formerly ERA Ring Mill, also began trading yesterday, finishing 24p up on the placing price of 80p.

Weekend comment provided a firm spot for some shares with Lohrns 6p better at 93p, Thomas Tilling 5p better at 118p. But Kitchen Queen reacted badly on adverse comment that the group's recent spate of acquisitions had gone badly wrong and was about to make a sizeable dent in profits for the current year. As a result the shares slithered 6p to 28p.

SGS Group was excited ahead of today's report improving 10p to 235p while Tate & Lyle with figures out on Wednesday improved by the same amount at 160p as did Reo Stakis, also reporting on Wednesday, climbing 7p to 33p.

Among companies reporting yesterday Restmor jumped 3p to 92p spurred on by its announcement of a 33 per cent rise in pre-tax profits and Kenning Motors advanced 2½p.

Determined buyers have been at work in Unicorn Industries, the diamonds, abrasives and materials engineering group. The final dividend and figures for the last year were announced half year to last June Unicorn just kept profits moving. Last September the group lost four key executives in a plane crash in the South of France. The shares were 5p up at 84p.

to 68p after figures much in line with most market estimates. Bett Bros was another feature to finish 1p firmer at 43p after its preliminary results, but sharply reduced profits sent E. Elliot plunging 6p to 38p. Exchange Telegraph continues to improve on rumours that someone is about to make a bid and the shares jumped 10p to 179p as a result.

Stores began the day on a firm note much in line with the remainder of the market but the announcement of the Retail Price Index put paid to any further gains with most finishing off the top. House of Fraser was the main choice after further suggestions that Lohrns was about to make a full-scale bid and the shares reacted 12p to 119p. Harris Queensway increased 3p to 59p as did Marks & Spencer at 89p. Boots were 7p better at 180p and GUS "A" managed a 2p rise on the day at 380p.

Equity turnover on January 11 was 132,068m (16,127 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: ICI, Consolidated Gold Fields, Lasso, Charter Consolidated, First National Finance, Rio Tinto Zinc, Lohrns, National Westminster, Shell, Dunlop, GEC, Marks & Spencer, Midland Bank, Barclays Bank, Ultramar, Imperial Continental Gas, Grand Metropolitan Hotels and Rascal Electronics.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	17/3	total
Bett Bros (F)	20.3(20.0)	2.2(2.0)	—	1.5(1.33)	17/3	2.5(1.9)
Claverhouse Trust (F)	20.3(20.0)	0.87(0.86)	6.05(4.43)	3.7(2.9)	4/3	5.95(4.4)
EMES	2.8(2.4)	0.2(0.1)	2.8(2.4)	—	11/2	—
Howard Shuttering (I)	1.8(1.7)	0.39(0.21)	2.9(2.1)	0.80(0.54)	3/3	—
Kenning Motor Gp (F)	236.0(215.0)	8.4(8.3)	14.8(1.9)	3.75(2.88)	1/4	5.5(4.3)
Jin Rubber (F)	—	0.18(0.16)	3.32(2.94)	2.2(1.9)	—	—
Murray Northern (I)	—	0.44(0.41)	1.7(1.54)	0.7(0.6)	14/1	—
Restmor Gp (I)	6.2(4.2)	0.73(0.36)	—	0.5(0.28)	7/3	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net.

Kenning diversification helps to overcome falling car sales

By Alison Mitchell
Diversification has helped Kenning Motor Group contain the downturn resulting from the fall in car sales.

In the year to September 30, 1979, the group turned in a pre-tax profit of £8.4m, against a previous £8.5m on turnover of £20.5m higher at £23.6m. The figures were much as expected in the market and include depreciation of £9m (against £7.6m) and interest charges of £1.2m compared with £1.1m in the previous year. Borrowings, thought to be around £12m net, amount to some 24 per cent of shareholders funds.

In the period under review motor dealers suffered from intense competition and margins were under pressure because of severe price cutting and high finance charges. Profits from the contract hire business fell as a result of high interest charges and a shortage of certain vehicles, particularly Minis. Kenning is a main dealer for BL cars in the UK.

Car and van hire produced



Mr George Kenning, chairman of the Kenning Group

record figures, despite the fall in the tourist trade. Profits were also sharply up in the tyre subsidiary.

The group is cautious about forecasting for the current year. High interest rates and increased overheads are likely

to combine with reduced demand for new and second hand cars, to push profits lower, says the chairman Mr George Kenning.

However, although the car distribution and short term car hire are likely to see a downturn in profits, by some £1.5m, the other divisions ought to continue to improve their performance. As such, pre-tax profit for the current year could amount to £7.5m.

The annual profit from the Rhodesian subsidiary which has not been reconstituted amounts to £1.4m a rise of 14 per cent on the previous period. Net assets there amount to £5m and it is thought that, if the figures are reconstituted next year, the profits may make up the shortfall from the UK side of the business.

For shareholders there is a 13 per cent rise in the annual dividend at 7.8p gross which raises the yield, on a share price 23p better at 68p, to 11.3 per cent. The p/e ratio amounts to 5.

Trusts invite Hume to bid talks

Carloli and Tyneside Investments Trust have invited Hume Holdings to a meeting this week to discuss Hume's bid approach.

Carloli, which is a recently acquired subsidiary of Rothschild Investment Trust, holds an 18 per cent stake in Carloli and a 14 per cent stake in Tyneside. Since the news of the approach was announced

last week, Carloli and Tyneside's share price have risen by 30p and yesterday stood at 137p and 135p respectively.

Carloli's net asset value at December 31, 1979, was £63.5p and that of Tyneside on the same date was 156.5p, after taking prior charges at par, giving negative discounts yesterday of 18 and 16 per cent.

If the scheme goes ahead, it

will be through a paper and unitization settlement, rather than cash. The two trusts would then become part of the Target group which is an offshoot of a recent successful bid from Hume.

The offer document is likely to be published in the next three or four weeks if discussions go well.

Record sales of Krugerrands

December sales of Krugerrands at 695,411 reached a record peak, the previous highest being just over half a million. For the year to December sales totalled 4,940,755.

Since the Krugerrand was first minted in November, 1970, the total sold has been 27,461,155 which is nearly the equivalent of year's production of gold, and more than the South African annual output. The squeeze on Krugerrands which lifted the Interbank premium on the coins as high as 7 per cent has started to ease as supplies are now coming in volume from the South African mint.

The excessive shortage of

Krugerrands was caused by an abnormal demand in the closing weeks of 1979 at a time when the mint had closed down for its annual four-week holiday.

This, together with a week to clean up and a week to restart operations, means that for an effective six weeks no coins are minted. The Interbank operation of the Chamber of Mines anticipated a shortage of buildings up stocks which would normally satisfy expected demand.

But demand during December far outran the most optimistic expectations. Mr Mackay Coghill, general manager of Interbank, said that by December 17, his organization had run out of stock. By December 21, except for a few thousand coins for

the local market, not a single coin was available at a time of soaring demand.

In the United States demand was so fierce that the Interbank premium rose to 7 per cent. This brought out some profit-taking but even so the premium did not disappear: it fluctuated between 4 per cent and 7 per cent when the million price hovered at record levels.

Although supplies were short in Britain, the squeeze was most acute in the United States and in Germany.

The mint reopened on January 7 and by yesterday it was in full production. This means that supplies should be reaching all markets in a normal flow from this week.

Recovery in second half aids Bett Brothers

By Rosemary Unsworth

Bett Brothers, the Dundee-based building contractor, suffered a difficult first half but managed to better profits by the year end and on a small decline in turnover.

Pre-tax profits rose by 13 per cent to £2.3m while turnover went from £20.6m to £20.3m in the year to August 31, 1979. The group's revenue was largely due to the fall in public sector work which now accounts for 56m of group turnover.

Private housing work contributed £10m to sales thus reversing the mix between the two during the year. Improved margins on the private housing side, in contrast to those in the public sector enabled the group

to match the expected profits. The share price rose 1p to 43p yesterday.

Bett's property subsidiary, which contributed about £400,000 profit, has continued to increase its portfolio, and performed to expectations, said the board. Rental income has increased and rent reviews have had a beneficial effect.

The group has recovered some of the public sector work in the current year and managed to increase margins with two new contracts. The final dividend is 2.14p gross against 2p, making a total of 3.57p compared with 2.92p, a 30 per cent increase which was prompted by the end of dividend restraint.

Rantlodge plan for Nationwide

By our Financial Staff

Rantlodge, a private investment company, which recently took control of the troubled Nationwide Leisure has announced its management plan for the group.

The directors of Rantlodge, Mr Tony Hanson, Mr Eric Farnsworth and Mr Jeremy Muller will take over the board of Nationwide. Additionally Mr Vincent Cobb, who is managing director of Rantlodge's travel subsidiary Club 18-30 will become managing director of leisure and travel at Nationwide while Mr Brian Gurnett will become man-

aging director of Nationwide's largest subsidiary Surrey Car and Caravan Company.

These moves will not take place until the current Nationwide directors co-opt the Rantlodge men on to the board and resign themselves. Mr Muller said yesterday that terms for the resignations are still being worked out.

Rantlodge, which was set up in 1977, was offered its initial 20 per cent stake in Nationwide in that year by British Car Auctions and in November last year took up its option to buy a further 30 per cent from the chairman Mr John Hutch-

ings at 60p share. The group, having 50.02 per cent, were then required to bid for the rest of the shares and, when the offer closed at the end of last week, Rantlodge had brought its total stake to 60.69 per cent.

The three directors of the Nationwide board other than Mr Hutchings, wrote to shareholders to report that they intended keeping their 2.5 per cent holding. Last night none would make any comment on the Rantlodge announcement. Outside of its travel and leisure interests Rantlodge is involved in property leaseholds.

Spillers' chairman resigns

Mr Michael Vernon resigned yesterday as chairman and chief executive of Spillers, the flour and food group taken over by Dalgety after a fierce battle last year. A Dalgety spokesman said compensation had now been agreed, but declined to disclose the figure, which some sources have estimated could approach £200,000. All three non-executive directors of the company and Sir Archibald Forbes company president, also resigned. Mr G. Terry-Pryce, Dalgety group managing director, has been appointed chairman and chief executive of Spillers.

WEARWELL
Applications were received for 3,761 new ordinary shares at 34p per share (£9.30) by way of rights. Balance of 429,300 new ordinary shares have been sold at a premium.

CHESHIRE BUILDING SOCIETY
The Cheshire Building Society, one of the big three North West-based building societies, announced that assets increased in 1979 by 21 per cent to £118m. The society now has over 100,000 investing members whose holdings are in excess of £10m. Gross investment receipts amounted to over £3m and total interest paid to members exceeded £8.5m. Mortgage lending amounted to almost £24m. Reserves of £53 represent 13 per cent of assets with liquidity of £21m being equivalent to 18 per cent of assets.

T. COWIE
The improvement in supply of vehicles in the past few months has enabled the group to generate profits exceeding those in the similar period of last year and the chairman, Mr T. Cowie, is

hopeful that this will continue in the coming months.

GRANGE TRUST
Pre-tax revenue for year to Nov 30 up from £440,000 to £617,000. Total gross dividend, 4.57p (3.59p).

PACT PETROLEUM
Pre-tax profit for year to October 31, 1979, £1,000,000. Board considering appropriate time at which to seek Stock Exchange listing under Rule 163 (31).

MERCANTILE CREDIT
Mercantile Credit, through its offshoot, Barclays Mercantile Industrial Finance, has completed a leasing arrangement, worth £10m, with International Computers to finance the redevelopment of ICL's 13-acre site at Manchester.

Briefly

COMMON BROTHERS
Electra Investment Trust is interested in 419,500 ordinary shares (13.94 per cent) of Common Brothers Group.

DELTEYNE HOLDINGS
Delteyne Holdings' three-for-five rights issue of £5m new ordinary shares has been taken up for 83.1 per cent. Balance sold at a premium.

ANCHOR CHEMICAL
Sartomer Industries has bought a further 35,000 ordinary shares in Anchor Chemical, making a total of 530,000 ordinaries (18 per cent).

GIEVES GROUP
International Land Investments has sold the Adonis garage to the NAMOS Motor Group, London motor distributors and part of the Gieves Group. The price was about £400,000.

UNILOCK GROUP

Unilock Group is to buy Ergonom International Holdings in exchange for an issue of Unilock shares, subject to Unilock shareholders approving the deal. Ergonom are importers and distributors of office furniture systems, etc.

MURRAY NORTHERN
Pre-tax revenue of Murray Northern Investment Trust for half-year to November 30 up from £412,000 to £440,000.

JITRA RUBBER PLANTATIONS
Pre-tax profit for year to September 30 up from £102,000 to £104,000. Gross dividend, 3.14p (2.83p).

SEARS HOLDINGS
Sears Holdings' offer for Wallis Fashion Group accepted for over 90 per cent of the ordinary and preference capital. Takeover not to be referred to Monopolies Commission. Offers unconditional and will remain open.

TULLIS RUSSELL
The assets of Britains Converters, previously a member of the Britains Group, which is in receivership, have been purchased by Tullis Russell, the Scottish papermakers. Britains Hanley factory becomes a subsidiary of Tullis Russell and will commence trading as Britaluis (TR) Limited.

CLAVERTH TRUST
Claverhouse Investment Trust's gross revenue for 1979 rose from £699,000 to £919,000. Total gross dividend, 8.5p (6.38p).

FORT ELECTRONICS
Liquidator reports that he is now able to conduct the winding up of the company. As already known, no dividend is payable to either the preferential or unsecured creditors.

Premiums top £1,620m

The new yearly premium figures for life assurance and annuities reported by the life associations show an increase for 1979 of 17 per cent to £1,620m. Single premiums rose from £539m to £630m. New sums assured increased by 11

house purchase. New pensions business overall appears to have been only a little more than in the previous year but this was expected bearing in mind the upsurge in 1978 as a result of the introduction of the new State earnings-related pension scheme."

CANNON ASSURANCE

Cannon Assurance reports significantly improved new business figures for 1979. The number of new policies was 27 per cent up on 1978, at 14,500. New annual premiums were up by 60 per cent, to £2.4m. These included around £0.5m of annual premiums in respect of individual pension business. New net single premiums were 10 per cent up, to £4.6m. This is despite the fact that Cannon did not enter the short-term income bond market in 1979. New net sums assured went up to £139m—an increase of 62 per cent.

New Life Business

per cent to £49,900m and new annuities by 9 per cent to £1,780m p.a. Mr Leonard Hall, chairman of The Life Offices' Association, said: "1979 was a satisfactory year for life assurance reflecting buoyant markets for unit-linked and with-profit endowment assurances and sustained demand for life policies taken out in connexion with

Wellcome ends 1pc ahead

Group sales of £412m are reported by the chairman of the Wellcome Foundation, Mr A. J. Sheppard, in the accounts for the year ended August 25, 1979. This represents an increase of 8 per cent over the previous year. But group profits, before tax, at £51.6m were just 1 per cent higher. Net profits after tax and the £3.2m of the previous year emerged at £24.2m com-

pared with £23.4m. The report notes that the effects of the stronger pound are adverse to the group's 1978 and 1979 sales and profits. In 1978 and 1979 sales compared in local currency terms the increases would have been about 18 and 16 per cent respectively. Foreign exchange losses rose to £9.7m—more than double the £3.2m of the previous year.

Renault's all round record

The French state-owned Renault Motor Company has announced record production, sales and exports for 1979, and is looking forward to further expansion in the 1980s.

Turnover rose by 23 per cent last year to Fr42.2bn (about £4.4bn) while group sales increased by 20 per cent to Fr46.5bn.

Worldwide production of Renault increased 10.5 per cent to 1,899,470 units, while exports rose 13 per cent to 1,085,434 vehicles or 57.1 per cent of output. It increased its share

Cavenham Holdings indicated that more than 93 per cent of the outstanding Weingarten shares had been tendered.

Cavenham also indicated that payment for all shares properly tendered would be made as soon as practicable.

A spokesman for Cavenham Holdings said the company intended to propose a merger transaction with Weingarten to be completed as soon as practicable in which holders of Weingarten shares would receive £12 for each of their shares of Weingarten common and Weingarten would become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cavenham Texas.

International

of the French market to 35 per cent in 1979, up from 34 per cent in 1978, and improved its penetration in all members of the EEC where Renault took 12.8 per cent of the market.

Sales of Renault models rose 23.8 per cent in Italy (9.8 per cent of the market), 5.3 per cent in West Germany (5 per cent) and 34.2 per cent in Britain (5.4 per cent). Increases were also recorded in Belgium, Holland and Spain.

Cavenham Texas

Cavenham Holdings of America says the offer by its wholly-owned subsidiary, Cavenham Texas, to purchase shares of common stock of J. Weingarten expired at the weekend.

Swedish Eurocredit

The Swedish forestry firm, Norrlands Skogsagars Celulosa AB (NCB) is raising \$46.5m through a syndicated Eurocredit.

The seven-year credit has a three-and-a-half year grace period and carries interest at 7 per cent over London Interbank offered rates.

Lead manager Pibank Investment said they lead managed a seven-year \$27.175m credit for the Norwegian shipping company, Partedirekt Wilnor, but did not disclose terms.

Commerzbank

Commerzbank AG of West Germany has confirmed as lead manager, the Ireland Dm150m eight-year Eurobond with 8½ per cent coupon was priced at par.

Mergers

A sign of good times and bad

Mergers are a barometer of business optimism. Or so says Mr Nicholas Stacey, deputy chairman of Chesham Amalgamations & Investments, a company specialising in arranging for one firm to marry another, with or without a shotgun. In his latest annual report on this vital, if slightly arcane, area of financial statistics, Mr Stacey estimates that last year the value of acquisitions was £1.6bn, compared with £1.14bn in 1978.

This might suggest that we are returning to the bad old days of the early 1970s when mergers mounted, reaching their peak in 1972 when they were valued at £2.53bn. But the barometer's precise warning is clouded by two provisos: the number of deals in 1979 was an estimated 550, against 567 for the previous year; and in real terms, taking 1969 as a base, the value was £331m, well below the level attained a decade before.

Mr Stacey feels that mergers may be on the increase. This year could see more acquisitions of greater value than 1979. It would be wrong, however, to assume that mainly small fish being gobbled up by presumably bigger fish is necessarily undesirable. Small is not logically more beautiful than big. The contemporary fashion is for investing and encouraging small companies, either private or quoted. They offer faster growth—attractive to investors when yield is an important consideration—and may add to employment. But being bought out is as much an indication of success as of reaching the limits of self-generated development.

So one aspect of the merger business at the moment is "hiving off". A company started as part of a larger concern, or caught up in the mesh of a nationalised industry, may well thrive on independent management and finance. In 1969 12 per cent of acquisitions, or 102 companies, were hived off. Last year the number was 123 or 22.4 per cent. But that leaves a substantial residue of companies which merged for other reasons. The argument is whether the causes are internal to the company, or external, or a combination. Often, internal factors are crucial. Since many small companies are started by entrepreneurs, they are often reliant on the health and energy of the founder or his family.

The biggest single reason for merging, therefore, is the inability or reluctance of a businessman, in his later years, to tackle the increasingly awkward problems of modern business. At around 200 employees such a company can feel it has reached the boundaries of its management capacity. Access to capital is often a difficulty. Merging is obviously a way in which more capital is found. But that is not always because small companies are not aware of the alternatives, or do not want to use them. A family might prefer to sell out rather than go to the trouble of obtaining a stock exchange listing. People who regard mergers as bad, as leading to too great a concentration of capital and of buying companies' growth prospects in their prime, are attacking the wrong target. The solution, Mr Stacey suggests, is not more but less control over private capital

movements and mergers and monopolies.

The concomitant of wanting to encourage small business is to ease capital taxes and to use monopoly legislation with more discretion. This would turn the present Government's policy upside down. Instead of strengthening legislation on monopolies, which in some quarters is regarded as adequate, government should pay less attention to perfect market theories and more to whether mergers in fact intensify competition.

After all, there is a world of difference between mergers which do concentrate the market—though not necessarily against the public interest—and mergers which give new life to a company, enabling it to expand, create more jobs, develop new products.

Companies have a life cycle. We can no more live in a world of small companies than we can live in a world populated only by children. Companies are bought, new ones take their place, the complexion of the larger, acquiring companies changes. In this sense, entrepreneurial companies are popularizers, introducing new business and new products. But there must still be truth in the received idea that mergers are a sign of bad times. If mergers are a barometer of confidence, the argument works both ways. If business looks healthy, companies will invest and expand by buying other, if business looks poor, companies may be forced to seek partners.

Optimism is hardly the motivation at the moment. Indeed, a depressed stock

market may deter small companies from selling, though it is also an inducement to potential buyers if the company fits in with their plans. Much of the buying over the next couple of years could come from companies which are looking for cheap assets, even if they do not expect the general business climate to improve much.

One problem is that with interest rates at current levels, a company has to be very profitable before it is a merger target. Thus, of the 3,000 companies Chesham investigates every year, only about 10 per cent are persuaded to surrender their independence. So far, competition from imports has not been a factor. But that may well be changing, and gloomy as it sounds, pessimism is every bit as contagious as optimism. In depressions, for a while at least, mergers are not accompanied by the birth of new companies.

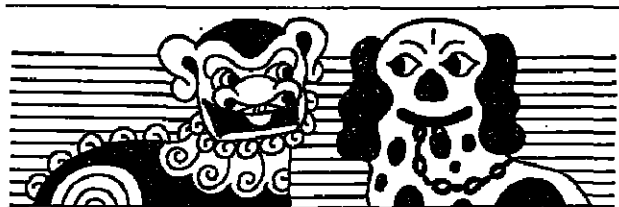
	Actual value of acquisitions	Adjusted value of acquisitions (1969-10)
	£M	£M
1969	1068.9	1068.9
1970	1122.5	1041.3
1971	911.1	775.3
1972	2531.6	2001.3
1973	1304.3	932.3
1974	506.4	304.9
1975	298.8	139.7
1976	448.1	187.0
1977	823.8	306.5
1978	1138.5	381.2
1979	1800.0 (est.)	530.6

John Foord

plant and machinery valuer

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]



Salerooms and Antiques



CHRISTIE'S
1766

8 King Street, St James's
London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: 01-839 9060
Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART
London SW1

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
Fine English Furniture, Eastern Rugs and Carpets.
Catalogue £1.45.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18 at 11 a.m.
Important Continental Pictures of the 19th and 20th
Centuries. Catalogue £5.50.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21 at 10.30 a.m.
English and Continental Ceramics. Catalogue £1.45.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22 at 11 a.m.
English Pottery. Catalogue £1.45.

All catalogue prices are post paid.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the
catalogue.

For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington,
please contact them at: Christie's, South Kensington,
35 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7. Tel: 01-581
2231.

Sotheby's
FOUNDED 1744

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co.
34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Telephone: (01) 493 8080

Wednesday 16th January at 11 a.m.
18TH, 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY BRITISH
AND EUROPEAN PAINTINGS
Cat. (18 illus.) 85p

Friday 18th January at 11 a.m.
ENGLISH OAK FURNITURE AND
WORKS OF ART Cat. (10 illus.) £1.75

Monday 21st January at 11 a.m.
RUSSIAN WORKS OF ART
Cat. (38 illus.) £1.75

Tuesday 22nd January at 10.30 a.m.
ORIENTAL CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART
Cat. (22 illus.) 85p

Sotheby's Collector's Week 11th-15th February.
Five day programme based on our Belgrave salerooms
which aims to inform collectors, or would-be collectors
with a limited budget. Fee: £100 plus VAT. Single days
at £30 plus VAT. For further information telephone
(01) 498 1100.

Other salerooms and offices: Chancery Lane (01) 405 7238; Cambridge (0223) 67624/5; Cheltenham (0242) 510050; Chester (0244) 48833;
Dublin (0001) 789368; Edinburgh (031) 226 7201; Harrogate (0423) 510466/7; Tamworth (0823) 88441; Torquay (0803) 36277

Sotheby's Belgraveia
19 Montom Street, London SW1X 8LB
Telephone: (01) 235 4311

Wednesday 16th January at 10.30 a.m.
ENGLISH FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART,
RUGS AND CARPETS Cat. (67 illus.) £1.15

Tuesday 22nd January at 11 a.m.
VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS
AND WATERCOLOURS Cat. (78 illus.) £1.15

Sotheby King and Chasemore
Station Road, Fulbourn, West Sussex RH10 3AH
Telephone: (07982) 2081

Tuesday 22nd January at 10.30 a.m.
SELECTED GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN
FURNITURE, WORKBOXES

Wednesday 23rd January at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SILVER AND PLATE, JEWELLERY AND
BIJOUTERIE Cat. £1.20

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by
post from 2 Montom Street, London SW1X 8LB.
Telephone: (01) 235 4311.

Bonhams
1793

Montpelier Galleries, Montpelier Street,
Knightsbridge, London SW7 1HH
Tel: 01-584 9161. Telex: 916477 Bonham G.

At the Montpelier Galleries.
On view 2 days prior, Tuesday evening view until 7 p.m.

Tuesday, 15th January, at 11 a.m.
EVERYDAY DRINKING WINE, FRENCH REGIONAL,
GERMAN & ITALIAN WINE. Cat. 35p.

Wednesday, 16th January, at 10.30 a.m.
FINE FURS incl. fine quality mink, ermine, lynx,
squirrel, swakara, sable, fox, musquash; coats, jackets,
boleros & hats; rugs & skins of all kinds. Cat. 30p.
View Tues., 15th, 10-4.

At the Chelsea Galleries Tuesday, 15th January at 10 a.m. FURNITURE & CARPETS. Cat. 30p.
View Monday 9-7; Tuesday 9-10.

Thursday, 17th January, at 11 a.m.
EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS. Cat. 40p.

Thursday, 17th January, at 2.30 p.m.
ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL FURNITURE incl. a fine
17th C. leather trunk; pine breakfast bookcase; Geo.
III mahogany dining table; set of 7 Victorian Chippendale
chairs; a pr. of satinwood console tables. Cat. 30p.

Tuesday, 22nd January, at 11 a.m.
SILVER & PLATE incl. a James I apostle spoon;
Goldsmith & Silversmith table set & tray; various can-
teens; large collection of plate. View Tues., 15th 5.30-
7 p.m.; 18th & Mon., 21st 9-4. Cat. 40p.

New Chelsea Galleries, 65-69 Leas Road,
London SW10 0RN. Tel: 01-581 2460.
Representatives in Scotland, N. Ireland,
S.W. England, E. Anglia, W. England & Wales.

Spink
BUY
ORIENTAL ART

Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone: 01-930 7888 (4 lines)
Established 1666

EXKINS, DILLEY &
HANDLEY
THE SALE ROOMS,
ST. IVES
HUNTINGDON

One day sale, 22nd January.
ANTIQUE FURNITURE,
FINE ART & PICTURE
Catalogues on application.
ST. IVES 68144.

Phillips

Tuesday, 15th January, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS AND
WORKS OF ART

Wednesday, 16th January, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL CERAMICS
AND GLASS

Thursday, 17th January, 11 a.m.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Illus. Catalogue 54p by post

Thursday, 17th January, 11 a.m.
POSTAGE STAMPS: General Sale

Thursday, 17th January, 1.30 p.m.
BOOKS, ATLASES AND MAPS
Illus. Catalogue £1.25 by post

Friday, 18th January, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL SILVER
AND PLATE
including a collection of Judaica, a
George III Scottish Teaset, a good George
III Teapot and Stand, a good William IV
Coffee Pot and a good early George III
Cup and Cover.
Illus. Catalogue 64p by post

Monday, 21st January, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS AND
OBJECTS

Monday, 21st January, 11 a.m.
WATERCOLOURS
Monday, 21st January, 2 p.m.
OIL PAINTINGS

Tuesday, 22nd January, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS &
WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 22nd January, 1.30 p.m.
FINE JEWELS
Illus. Catalogue £1.75 by post

PHILLIPS WEST 2
10 SALEM ROAD, LONDON W2

Thursday, 17th January, 10 a.m.
FURNITURE, PORCELAIN AND WORKS
OF ART
View: Wednesday 9 am-7 pm

PHILLIPS MARYLEBONE
HAYES PLACE, LONDON, NW1

Friday, 18th January, 10 a.m.
FURNITURE, PORCELAIN AND
OBJECTS
View: Thursday 9 am-5 pm

Phillips principal saleroom at
7 Blenheim St, New Bond St, London W1Y 0AS. Tel: 01 629 6602.

London W1 01 629 6602 West 2 01 231 5303 Marylebone 01 723 2447 Knights W. Midland 0941 50151
Bath 0225 310629 Leeds 0532 440029 Glasgow 043 332 5386 Also at Dublin, Geneva, Houston, Toronto, Ottawa, New York & Boston

Catalogues 37p by post & viewing 2 days prior unless otherwise stated.
Members of the Society of Fine Art Auctioneers.

Legal Appointments

COMPANY SOLICITOR

Old established Property Group with substantial portfolio of commercial properties seeks an experienced Solicitor to take charge of and accept responsibility for the legal work involved in its activities. Applicants should be self-motivated and capable of dealing with the acquisition, leasing and management of commercial properties and advising on the legal problems arising in connection therewith. Previous experience in this field either in private practice or another company is essential. This is a responsible and progressive position. The salary is negotiable. Applications giving details of career to date and salary required to:

The Managing Director,
THE EQUITABLE DEBENTURE & ASSETS
CORPORATION LIMITED
11 Park Place St James's London SW1A 1LT

WYCOMBE DISTRICT COUNCIL Deputy District Secretary

(Salary £10,098-£10,836 per annum)
Comparability Award Pending

This vacancy has arisen following the appointment of the present post holder to a Chief Officer post with another Authority. Applications are invited from qualified Solicitors with extensive legal experience (not necessarily in local government) who can demonstrate sound legal judgement backed by flair, an ability to relate to and manage staff and who wish to further a career in a busy department frequently under pressure. Generous fringe benefits. Interested persons are invited to telephone the present holder Mr. M. Pearson on High Wycombe 26100 extensions 245 or 252. The above vacancy is open to both men and women. Application forms and further particulars available from Personnel Manager, Council Offices, Queen Victoria Road, High Wycombe, Bucks. Telephone High Wycombe 26100 ext 254. Closing date—31st January, 1980.

Hill Dickinson & Co. Solicitors

seek solicitor with some shipping experience to assist in admiralty litigation, including investigation and arbitrations. Substantial overseas travel. Salary of the order of £7,500. Apply in writing with full CV to
Personnel Department,
Hill Dickinson & Co.,
Irongate House,
22-30 Duke's Place,
London EC3A 7LP.

Solicitor for Medico-Legal work

ICI seeks an Assistant Solicitor to augment its medico-legal team. Candidates should be in their mid-twenties and have had good litigation experience during articles and/or since admission. The person appointed will be required to concentrate on medico-legal matters and litigation which will require close attention to medical detail. The job will involve regular travel throughout the UK. An attractive salary and benefits will be offered.



Please apply for an application form to: Mr G. B. Sales,
Staff Section, ICI, Imperial Chemical House, Millbank,
London SW1P 3JF. Telephone 01-834 4444.

Experienced Company Lawyers

A well-known City firm has some vacancies for Assistant Solicitors with two to three years post-qualification experience of high-class Company Commercial work. These vacancies are likely to be of interest to those of exceptional ability who find themselves limited by their present opportunities and who wish to prove themselves able to master the type of work primarily handled by the larger City firms. Salaries and conditions of employment are excellent and longer term career prospects for the right candidates are bright. Applicants should write in confidence, giving full career particulars to:
Mr R. Marshall, Robert Marshall Advertising Ltd., 44 Wellington Street, London WC2E 7DJ.

Robert Marshall Advertising Limited

CONSUMER ADVISER

If you have recently qualified in civil law, have an interest in consumer affairs, have sympathy with people's problems and the patience to sort them out, you could be the ideal consumer adviser we need to join our team of young legal advisers. Consumer Advisers handle the consumer cases submitted to us by members of our Which? Personal Service, and give advice on a variety of general consumer questions including those arising from the Association's work and publications. They work under pressure but the wide variety of problems handled makes the job interesting and helps to widen their knowledge of consumer law and consumer affairs. Salary not less than £5,000 p.a. and benefits include a pension and life assurance scheme, and five weeks' annual leave. Please apply to the Personnel Manager, giving full career details, at Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6DS. Telephone (01) 639 1222.

Which?

CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR MIDDLETON POTTS & CO.

seek able and ambitious solicitor with at least 5 years' post-admission experience over the full range of conveyancing work. The successful candidate should have the qualities of intellect and personality required to head a varied and expanding department and may expect an early partnership.

Write with full CV to the Staff Partner, Middleton Potts & Co., Daunsey House, Fredericks Place, Old Jewry, London EC2R 8DB.

BUTTERWORTHS COMPUTER-ASSISTED LEGAL INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

Butterworths have a number of vacancies for young lawyers in a new department which is being set up to edit material for use in a computer-assisted legal information retrieval system. This exciting new project requires people with sound legal knowledge, common sense and adaptability. Applicants should have a law degree or professional qualification. Salary: £4,800 per annum + L.Vs.

If interested please write with c.v. to Mrs S. Croucher, Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., 58 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6AB.

HAMPSHIRE MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE ODHAM PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION TRAINEE JUSTICES' CLERK

Applications are invited for the post of Professional Trainee at Odham Petty Sessions, which is a minimum qualification. Applicants should have a law degree or professional qualification. Salary: £4,800 per annum + L.Vs.

If interested please write with c.v. to Mrs S. Croucher, Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., 58 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6AB.

CAYMAN ISLANDS SOLICITOR. The Cayman Islands is a British Overseas Territory and is seeking a Solicitor to join its legal team. The successful candidate will be responsible for all legal work in the Islands, including the drafting of legal documents, the conduct of litigation, and the provision of legal advice. The successful candidate should have a law degree and a minimum of five years' experience in a similar position. Salary: £10,000 per annum + L.Vs. For further information, please write to: The Cayman Islands Solicitors' Association, P.O. Box 20, George Town, Cayman Islands.

LEGAL EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT for Marine Litigation Solicitor in London. Salary: £10,000 per annum + L.Vs. For further information, please write to: The Marine Litigation Solicitors' Association, P.O. Box 20, London, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT/CASHERS. West London. Salary: £10,000 per annum + L.Vs. For further information, please write to: The Accountants' Association, P.O. Box 20, London, E.C.4.

BARRISTERS' CHAMBERS. West London. Salary: £10,000 per annum + L.Vs. For further information, please write to: The Barristers' Association, P.O. Box 20, London, E.C.4.

LEGAL OPPORTUNITIES. have numerous opportunities throughout the country for staff with legal experience. Ring 01-506 6411.

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

Tax Lawyer

Applications are invited from young Solicitors who wish to join a specialist team dealing with all aspects of corporate and individual taxation including foreign and international elements.

Whilst previous experience in this field would be an advantage, the prime considerations are interest, initiative and a capacity to learn quickly.

Apply in writing to:
R. H. R. Clifford
Kempson House, Camomile Street,
London EC3A 7AN

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

Our presence will make your heart grow fonder.

If you are resident overseas, the best way of keeping in touch with events back home is by reading The Times. However, due to rising costs and to avoid any unnecessary wastage of newspaper, The Times has reduced the number of copies offered for casual sale both at home and abroad. Don't risk losing touch. Place a subscription with The Times and be sure of your daily copy. For further information and subscription details, write to: The Subscriptions Manager, The Times, New Printing House Square, London WC1X 8EZ.



مكزامن التاجيل

PERSONAL CHOICE



Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks make their footprints in the cement outside Grauman's Theatre in Los Angeles. With them is Sid Grauman (Hollywood, ITV, 9.00)

Adam Clapham may not be the man who dreamt up the idea behind the BBC's new decision series (BBC1, 8.10), but his name is on the credits as series producer alongside those of producer Patricia Houlihan and presenter John Pym. He can at least claim an equal share of the credit for their success. Such a clever, obvious and rewarding idea. People at the crossroads are seen at the moment of decision—will it be this way?—the way they feel they should go? Or that way?—the way other people think they should go? Last week, it was the crippled woman who made up her mind to have her baby, despite the risks she was running. Tonight, it is the woman who sacrificed her family to enter an enclosed order of Benedictine nuns. Next week, it is the three old people who don't like the idea of an OAP's home, yet still decide to spend their last few years of life together. Given the infinite variety of life, Mr Clapham could find himself saddled with a series that could go on for ever.

The new BBC 2 series, *War School*, about what goes on at the Army Staff College at Camberley (part 2 can be seen tomorrow night) got off to a cracking start last week. What caused a stir among news men, including our own Fred Emery, were the sequences showing British soldiers coping with some insurgents, firing on rioters in a British city, and not looking at all as if they were retreating, which of course they were. The commandant of the college is the controversial Major General Sir Frank Kitson. He is one of Robin Day's panelists in tonight's Question Time (BBC 1, 11.12) and I will be astonished if he does not find himself under fire from Mr Day, the audience, or both.

The most chilling aspect of Ray Bradbury's science-fiction is that the magical horror or horrible magic which permeates much of his work could be around the next bend, for all of us. Tonight's Omnibus film about Mr Bradbury, the Illustrated Man (BBC 1, 10.20) is a dramatized biography which shows how the tap root of the writer's frighteningly imaginative powers was firmly embedded in his early childhood. It is an exact parallel with Charles Dickens, who like Bradbury, loved bringing the cold damp of fear to our foreheads as he told us that *Something Wicked This Way Comes*.

On Radio 3, at 7.30, you can find out why David Suchet won the 1975 Society of Authors' P.D. Award for his performance as the man who murders his wife in Peter Farago's version of Tolstoy's *The Kreutzer Sonata*. Just Mr Suchet, by himself, for an hour.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (C) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.35 am For Schools, Colleges, 9.35 Out of the Past (working horses); 9.58 Maths in a box; 10.16 Look and Read; 10.38 Resource Units 1-3 (closedown at 11.00 Watch (bookmaking); 11.17 Television Club; 11.38 Design by Five; 12.05 General Studies, closedown at 12.30 12.45 News and weather. 1.00 Public Mail at One, Three experts offer suggestions on everything from health to the law and money. 1.45 Trumpet: the story of Mrs Cobbitt and the Ice Cream Man (r). 2.00 Yand Me: repeat of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 item. 2.14 For Schools, Colleges; 2.14 Encounter; Germany; 2.30 Julius Caesar (Part 1). Closedown at 3.00. 3.35 Deedman star: Welsh programme. 3.55 Play School: Margaret Kidd's story Ashok's Kite. 4.20 Yogi Bear: cartoon. Queen Bee for a Day (r).

BBC 2

9.30 am Get Organized—for Safety's Sake: mainly for trade unionists (r). Closedown at 10.30. (No connection with the previous programme.) 11.00 Play School, same as BBC 1. 11.25 Write Away: How to write safety reports. With Barry Took (r). 11.40 It's a Great Life: Young people and sport (r). 12.00 The Sun: News and weather. 2.30 Dilemmas: Professor Bernard Williams asks the question, How important is sex? and tries to answer it. 3.00 Millions of Reality: The effect of cinema on public opinion in the 1930s (r). 3.30 The Living City: Sociology series. The power of the voter. Closedown at 3.55. 5.40 Flash Gordon Conquers the Universe: Part 9. The Pool of Peril. With Susan Grubb. 6.00 Cartoon World: Romance of Transportation. 6.10 The Walkers: John-Bob uncovers a family secret involving his bride-to-be. 6.55 The World About Us: How the spirit doctors of Kelantan, on the east coast of the Malay peninsula, treat psychological illness with music, magic and trance. Kelantan is a Muslim society with one of the highest divorce rates in the world. 7.45 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing. 8.35 Tex Avery Cartoons: Hen pecked Hobbes and Hick Chick. 8.40 Company and Cock: Episode 2 of this new comedy thriller series about a Mafia society with a twist. Includes a guest appearance by Eric Rann.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: 9.30 Experiment: Biology; 9.47 Seeing and Doing (radio); 10.04 Reading with Lenny; 10.16 Why Work? 10.35 English Programme; 11.05 Leapfrog (maths); 11.22 Good Health; 11.39 The Land (Peak District and Shetland). 12.00 Sixteen in the Land of Chalk Drawings: Bernard Cribbins tells two stories. 12.10 pm Pippins: the story Getting on the television. 12.30 The Sullivan: family series, set in Melbourne. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Airport: Chaplain: Drama series with Ronald Fraser as the chaplain who has a most untypical congregation. 2.00 Afternoon Film: Morecombe and Wise interview, and an item on private old people's homes. 2.45 Wide Alliance: John Stride and Julia Foster in another tale of the detective fiction writer and his wife whose lives paralleled the writer's books. 3.45 Three Little Words: Don Moss is MC of this word-game, with prizes. (C) REPEAT.

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.30 Today. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.30, 8.30 Headlines. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News. 9.05 Tuesday Call. 10.00 News. 10.45 in Britain Now. 10.50 Daily Service. 10.45 The Bridge of San Luis Rey (16). 11.00 News. 11.05 Play: A Nest of Ravens. 11.25 Sail Sail Sail (6). 11.55 Sounding Off. 12.00 News. 12.02 pm You and Yours. 12.20 Down Your Way. 12.35 Weather. 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.20 Woman's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Listen With Mother. 3.15 Play: Tea at Gustav's, by Pamela Halton. 4.10 The Archers. 4.45 Short Story. 5.00 PM. 5.55 Weather. 6.00 News. 6.05 Play: A Minute. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Heart and Home. Women's magazines. 8.05 in Touch. 8.30 Moonshine on Trees. 9.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 9.30 Kaleidoscope. 10.00 The World Tonight. 10.30 Comedy: Foley, by Roy Clarke. 11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 11.15 Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.12-12.15 am Weather.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Records: Handel, Beethoven, Butterworth, Canteloube, d'Indy. 8.00 News. 8.05 Records: Respighi, Tchaikovsky, Vaughan Williams, Williams. 9.00 News. 9.05 Gluck (Le Cadi dupe). 10.00 Trio sonatas. 11.00 Play: Beethoven (op 31 no 3), Chopin. Liszt. 12.00 Northern Sinfonia Orch/Bedford: C. P. E. Bach, Tippett, Haydn (Sym 43). 1.00 pm News. 1.05 Six Continents: world news. 1.20 Solo violin (Zircoli): Ysaye, Whetnam. 1.55 Polish Ch Orch/Makymyuk: Jarzabski, Moniusko, A. Bloch. 2.50 In the Shadows of the Great: Robbins London on Cyrowetz. 3.25 Records: Bartok (Quart 6), Laitha (Sym 4). 4.35 Jazz Today. 4.45 News. 5.00 Music for early evening. 7.00 Clarinet and piano (de Peyer/Sarenboim): Brahms (Son 2). 7.30 Play: The Kreutzer Sonata, by Leo Tolstoy. 8.30 City of Birmingham SO/Susskind: Mozart (incl. Sym 39). 9.15 Talk: Black Christianity in South Africa. 9.35 SGO: Mahler (Sym 4). 10.35 Classical Music of Thailand. 11.30 Spring Quartet (Gubler). 12.00 News.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Store Jones. 7.30 Terry Wogan. 10.00 Today. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News

